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FBIS-EAS-92-033 CONTENTS 19 February 1992

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-ASIAN AFFAIRS

ASEAN Adopts Common Stand on 'Earth Summit' *[BERNAMA]* 1
Malay Opposition Party Criticizes Japan Bashing *[KYODO]* 1
Palau Seeks Japan's Aid in Fighting Poachers *[KYODO]* 1

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

Miyazawa on Outcome in New Hampshire Primary *[KYODO]* 3
    To Make 'No Further Comments' *[KYODO]* 3
Official To Discuss Nuclear Center With U.S. *[KYODO]* 4
Sumitomo May Seek 'Damages' for U.S. Rail Deal *[KYODO]* 4
U.S. Military Base Changes Stir Local Reaction *[OKINAWA TIMES 17 Feb]* 4
Halt Urged to Scheduled U.S. Marines Exercise *[RYUKYU SHIMPO 15 Feb]* 5
Okinawans Protest Alleged PCB Contamination *[Naha TV]* 5
EC's Brittan Warns Against Protectionist Trend *[KYODO]* 5
    Calls Car Pact 'Unhappy Precedent' *[KYODO]* 6
France To Regularly 'Check' Exports to Tokyo *[KYODO]* 7
Ito, Watanabe Comment on 'Comfort Women' Issue *[KYODO]* 7
Miyazawa Hints at More Cuts in Defense Spending *[KYODO]* 7
Diet Resumes Business, Agrees To Summon Suzuki *[KYODO]* 8
    Kato Urges Report on Scandal *[KYODO]* 8
FTC Warns Firms Against Fixing Tube Prices *[KYODO]* 8
Official Voices Concern Over Yen's Weakness *[KYODO]* 9
Miyazawa on Concern Over Possible Fund Shortage *[KYODO]* 9
Watanuki: Supplementary Budget May Be Needed *[KYODO]* 9
Tokyo 'Not Considering' Consumption Tax Hike *[KYODO]* 10

North Korea

Sixth Round of N-S High-Level Talks Held 10
    Prime Minister on 'Historic' Documents *[Pyongyang Radio]* 10
    Agreement on Subcommittees Issued *[Pyongyang Radio]* 12
    First-Day Talks Examined *[KCNA]* 13
Daily Urges South To Implement N-S Agreement *[KCNA]* 14
Guidelines for Reunification Viewed *[KCNA]* 15
SPA Reviews Nuclear Safeguards Accord *[Pyongyang Radio]* 15
Science, Technology Delegation Departs for China *[KCNA]* 15
Kim Il-song's Three Revolutions Lauded *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
Speech Marks Kim Il-song Agricultural Work *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
'Single-Minded Unity' Around Kim Chong-il Urged *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
Koreans in Japan Send Greetings to Kim Chong-il *[KCNA]* 23
Kim Chong-il Lauds Household Production Co-op *[Pyongyang Radio]* 24
Kim Chong-il Receives Cuban Order of Solidarity *[Pyongyang Radio]* 24
Paper Stresses 'Inevitable' Victory of Socialism *[KCNA]* 25
Paper Sees Chuche as Key to 'Bright Future' *[KCNA]* 25
Continuance of Revolutionary Tradition Urged *[Pyongyang Radio]* 26

South Korea

- No Tae-u Urges North To Obey Letter of Treaty *[YONHAP]* ... 28
- Reports on North, South Premier-Level Talks ... 29
  - Premiers Urge Economic Cooperation *[YONHAP]* ... 29
  - Support Nuclear-Free Peninsula *[YONHAP]* ... 29
  - 'Black Cloud' Lifted *[YONHAP]* ... 30
  - Reporters Note Optimism *[CHOSON ILBO 19 Feb]* ... 30
  - Spokesman Answers Reporters' Questions *[YONHAP]* ... 30
  - Exchanges Depend on Nuclear Issue *[YONHAP]* ... 31
  - South Delegates Decline Invitation *[TONG-A ILBO 19 Feb]* ... 32
- Reports Continue on North-South Cooperation ... 32
  - Government Urges Economic Exchanges *[YONHAP]* ... 32
  - Daewoo Permitted to Contact North *[YONHAP]* ... 32
  - North Invites Refinery Investment *[YONHAP]* ... 33
  - Anthracite Coal Imported *[THE KOREA HERALD 15 Feb]* ... 33
- Photo of Kims Shows Prominence of Chong-il *[TONG-A ILBO 18 Feb]* ... 33
- Kim Chong-il's Succession Likely After Next Fall *[SISA JOURNAL 20 Feb]* ... 33
- Young Men Rush No's Motorcade; Stopped by Police *[Seoul TV]* ... 35
- DP Calls for Clean Politics, Stable Prices *[YONHAP]* ... 35
- DLP Platform Promises Continued Economic Growth *[YONHAP]* ... 36
- DLP, DP Spokesmen Hail North-South Agreement *[YONHAP]* ... 36
- DLP Co-Chairman Intends To Run for Presidency *[YONHAP]* ... 36
- Defense Minister Orders Management Reform *[YONHAP]* ... 36
- Government To Shorten Military Service for Some *[YONHAP]* ... 37
- New Assistant Director for National Security Named *[YONHAP]* ... 37
- New Commander Appointed for 7th Army Corps *[THE KOREA HERALD 18 Feb]* ... 37
- Seoul Protests Japanese Violation of Tokto Waters *[THE KOREA HERALD 16 Feb]* ... 38
- Fishing Agreement Reached With Russia *[YONHAP]* ... 38
- Industries Speed up Economic Ties With Vietnam *[YONHAP]* ... 38
- Banks Move To Open Offices in Vietnam *[YONHAP]* ... 38
- Businessmen Want Northeast Asian Economic Council *[THE KOREA HERALD 18 Feb]* ... 39
- Foreign Stock Investments Surpass $500 Million *[YONHAP]* ... 39
- Customs Administration Reports Trade Deficit *[YONHAP]* ... 39
- Criticism of Industries Federation Grows *[THE KOREA HERALD 15 Feb]* ... 40

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

- Mission To Solve Refugee Problem Successful *[Rangoon International]* ... 41
- Teachers Cautioned on 'Unscrupulous Elements' *[Rangoon Radio]* ... 41
- SLORC Abolishes More Political Parties *[Rangoon Radio]* ... 42
- Home Ministry Notice on Political Party Fund *[Rangoon TV]* ... 43
- Loan Signed for Satellite, Thermal Plant Projects *[Rangoon Radio]* ... 43
- Rebels Attack Pa-an Market; One Killed *[Rangoon Radio]* ... 43

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

- Badawi 'Official' Visit to Cambodia Previewed *[Kuala Lumpur International]* ... 44
- Shared Satellite Use for ASEAN Proposed *[BERNAMA]* ... 44
- More Communist Party Members Allowed To Return *[NEW STRAITS TIMES 15 Feb]* ... 44
- Military Cooperation With Brunei To Increase *[BERNAMA]* ... 45
- Ministers See 'Urgent Need' for GATT Conclusion *[Kuala Lumpur International]* ... 45
- Foreign Media Groups Urged To Set Up Offices *[BERNAMA]* ... 45
- Police Deny Mass Arrest of Sarawak Tribesmen *[BERNAMA]* ... 45

Cambodia

- Sihanouk Speaks on Public Health at Hospital *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 46
- Numerous Activities of Prince Sihanouk Reported 49
  - Hosts Reception for Diplomats *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 49
  - Greets Indian Diplomat *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 49
  - Holds Talks With UNDP Team *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 50
  - Receives Australian Minister *[SPK]* 50
  - Meets FUNCINPEC Delegation *[Radio VOK]* 50
  - Offers Food to Monks at Palace Temple *[Phnom Penh Radio]* 50
- UN Group Visits Border Areas, Details Plans *[SPK]* 50
- Date for Refugee Repatriation May Be Imposed *[AFP]* 51
- Slogans Urge Rallying Around SNC *[Radio VGNUFC]* 51
- 330 SRV Troops Sent to Prey Veng 13 Feb *[Radio VGNUFC]* 52
- Fighting for Control of Rice Zones Reported *[SPK]* 53

Indonesia

- Alatas Defends Nonaligned Movement's 'Relevancy' *[ANTARA]* 53
- Minister Calls for Vigilance Over GATT Outcome *[KOMPAS 5 Feb]* 54
- Military Says Foreign Ships Should Obey Law *[Jakarta Radio]* 54
- Cooperation Agreements Signed With Malaysia 54
  - Military Agreement *[Jakarta Radio]* 54
  - Environmental Accord *[Jakarta Radio]* 54
- Prospects for Trade With East Europe Discussed *[ANTARA]* 55

Laos

- Cooperation Projects With U.S. Discussed *[Vientiane Radio]* 55
- PRC Public Health Minister, Delegation Visit 55
  - 'Landmark' for Cooperation *[KPL]* 55
  - Memorandum Signed *[Vientiane Radio]* 56

Philippines

- Aquino Opposes Intervention in Event of Coup *[Manila Radio]* 56
- Spokesman Denies Cardinal Sin's Endorsement *[Manila Radio]* 56
  - Endorsement Not Church View, Denied *[Quezon City Radio]* 56
- Aquino Urges Military Graduates To Stay Neutral *[Manila Radio]* 57
- Aquino Calls for Stronger Asian-Hispanic Ties *[Quezon City Radio]* 57
- Government To Ask World Bank for Recovery Loan *[Manila Radio]* 57

Thailand

- 500,000-Tonne Rice Credit Granted to Russia *[Radio VOFA]* 57
- Burmese, Thai Officials Discuss Narcotics Problem *[BANGKOK POST 15 Feb]* 57
- Minister Allows Burmese Students To Remain *[BANGKOK POST 16 Feb]* 58
- Cambodian Institute To Receive Assistance *[BANGKOK POST 14 Feb]* 58
- 160 Lao Voluntarily Repatriated 14 Feb *[Bangkok Radio]* 59
- Three Bilateral Agreements Signed With Laos *[Bangkok Radio]* 60
- Assembly Passes Bill To Protect Tourists *[BANGKOK POST 15 Feb]* 60
- Assembly Members Criticize 'Petty' Legislation *[THE NATION 15 Feb]* 60
- Committee Dropped From Draft Patent Bill *[MATICHON 15 Feb]* 61
- Candidates To Run in 22 Mar General Elections *[BANGKOK POST 15 Feb]* 62

Vietnam

- Moscow Denial of KGB Questioning POWs Cited *[Hanoi International]* 62
- Phan Van Khai Visits France 8-12 Feb *[VNA]* 62
  - Calls for Balanced Trade Ties *[AFP]* 63
- Diplomatic Relations Established With Latvia *[VNA]* 63

Presence of SRV Troops in Cambodia Denied *[VNA]* 63
Army Daily Doubts Success of AFTA *[Hanoi Radio]* 63
Journalist: Foreign Activities Yield Achievements *[VNA]* 64
Le Kha Phieu at Construction Firm Meeting *[Hanoi Radio]* 65
Do Muoi Visits Hoa Binh Province 25-26 Jan *[Hanoi Radio]* 65
Do Muoi Pays Tet Visits to Two Provinces *[Hanoi Radio]* 66
Le Kha Phieu Pays Tet Visit to Army Unit *[Hanoi TV]* 67
Le Quang Dao Speaks at Council Conference *[Hanoi Radio]* 68
Nguyen Duc Binh at Party Congress *[Hanoi Radio]* 69
Call Made for Vigilance Against Enemy 'Plots' *[Hanoi Radio]* 71
Latest Dollar-Dong Exchange Rate Cited *[Hanoi International]* 72
Growers Encouraged To Join Rubber Industry *[Hanoi International]* 72

AUSTRALASIA

Australia

Evans Urges Indonesia To Release Dili Prisoners *[AFP]* 73

New Zealand

Russian Envoy Says No Need for Embassy Surveillance *[AFP]* 73
Government To Launch Campaign After By-Election *[AFP]* 73
Current Account Deficit Declining Rapidly *[AFP]* 74

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Rebel Leader Rejects Peace Proposal *[Melbourne International]* 74
Rebel Radio Seeks Aid To Halt Meningitis Outbreak *[Melbourne International]* 74

Solomon Islands

Government To Host Meeting of Bougainville Leaders *[Melbourne International]* 75

ASEAN Adopts Common Stand on 'Earth Summit'

BK1902053692 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0342 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Singapore, Feb 19 (OANA-BERNAMA)—ASEAN environment ministers Tuesday, signed the Singapore Declaration on Environment and Development and its annex on the ASEAN common stand on the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). The declaration, adopted at the two-day 5th ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on the Environment (AMME), sets out the directions for ASEAN to enhance its ongoing and future cooperation.

It also adopted a common stand on global environmental and development issues to be addressed by UNCED, also known as the "Earth Summit", to be held in the Brazilian capital, Rio de Janeiro, in June and other international fora.

The ASEAN common stand also called for urgent measures to combat climate changes, the immediate implementation of the Montreal protocol interim multilateral fund and protection of the ecosystems of oceans and seas from pollution. There should be expedious transfer of environmentally sound alternative technologies from developed countries to developing countries, including building the capabilities of developing countries in research and development, according to the annex on the ASEAN common stand.

In recognising that the Montreal protocol might have to be amended from time to time, the annex said that any amendments must include adequate provisions to ensure the non-application of the compliance procedure until the required technologies become freely and commercially available on concessional and preferential terms.

It also called for greater efforts to protect freshwater resources and to ensure its access to all people, sustainable management of all forests and conservation of biological diversity.

It said the vital role of Antarctica in the global atmospheric, oceanic and ecological systems must also be recognized and efforts to protect and conserve its environment for the benefit of mankind must be fully supported within the UNCED process.

Malay Opposition Party Criticizes Japan Bashing

OW1402142492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1403 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] Singapore, Feb. 14 KYODO—A Malay opposition political party Friday blasted Singapore dailies for recalling the atrocities of Japanese forces in World War II, saying Singaporeans should not be influenced by Japan bashing in the United States.

"We believe the Japanese have been amenable and have demonstrated more than enough contrition for their misdeeds," the Singapore Malay national organization said in a statement on the eve of the 50th anniversary of the fall of Singapore to Japanese forces.

"Singapore should not allow itself to be influenced by the Americans who certainly would like to infuse the whole world against the Japanese at a time when they are having economic problems with the Japanese," it said.

The party, which seeks to represent Singapore's minority Malays, holds no parliamentary seats in a country where there are only four opposition legislators.

The anniversary has ignited bitter memories of bomb raids, massacres of tens of thousands of Chinese civilians, and deaths from starvation and disease.

The STRAITS TIMES newspaper and Chinese-language dailies have run series of articles recalling the hardships of the war and published letters from readers criticizing the Japanese for not apologizing sincerely for their military aggression.

But Japan, one of the biggest foreign investors here, is also appreciated here for its economic contribution to the prosperity of Singapore, now Southeast Asia's most affluent country.

The party said the success of Japanese troops in forcing British colonial rulers to surrender sparked a spirit of nationalism in Singaporeans and encouraged them to pressure the British for independence after the war.

It said no matter how barbaric the Japanese might have been, it would have taken Southeast Asia a longer time to achieve self-rule because of complacency under Western colonialism.

Palau Seeks Japan's Aid in Fighting Poachers

OW1802194692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1543 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Manila, Feb. 18 KYODO—Palau is seeking Japan's assistance in fighting off poachers stealing its rich marine resources, a senior Palauan official said Tuesday. Minister of State Santos Olikong told a news conference that Tokyo's response during informal discussions with the U.N. trust territory have been "very encouraging."

"We have been unofficially exploring these possibilities," said Olikong, who is in Manila for a regional conference of hispanic-influenced countries. He said that aside from asking Japan to monitor the territory's marine resources by satellite, it wants Tokyo to "help us patrol the exclusive economic zone."

Olikong said Japanese assistance could take the form of providing training and patrol boats to Palau. He added that talks on the matter were initiated during former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu's administration.

During the conference, Pacific-island nations declared ownership over marine resources around their territories and asked other countries to recognize and respect their historic and traditional rights. Under the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, countries have jurisdiction over a 200-mile exclusive economic zone. Apart from the Philippines, 15 countries and two organizations attended the two-day meeting.

Japan

Miyazawa on Outcome in New Hampshire Primary

OW1902094892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0928 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Wednesday after conservative American Republican Patrick Buchanan's strong showing in the key New Hampshire primary that "a person like Buchanan will not gain currency with all of America."

Later, however, his chief spokesman said Miyazawa was not drawing any conclusions about the election, in which U.S. President George Bush captured 57 percent of the vote against challenger Buchanan's 41 percent, with 70 percent of the vote counted.

"I thought Bush would get over 60 percent. But a person like Buchanan will not gain currency with all of America. I believe it is only that state, as the economy appears to be in recession," Miyazawa said.

He was commenting on Bush's narrow victory in the primary. Preelection polls had predicted a wider margin of victory for Bush over Buchanan, a television commentator who campaigned on an "America First" platform, and vowed to "take our country back and make America great once again."

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said at a news conference later Wednesday that he believed Miyazawa had intended to say that it is too early to draw conclusions regarding the outcome of the U.S. presidential race.

"It is impossible that the Japanese Government should appraise and comment on each of the candidates for the American presidency. The prime minister also would not do that," he said.

Kato said it is too early to speculate on the possible effects the presidential campaign may have on Japan-U.S. relations.

A top Foreign Ministry source said, "the current domestic situation in the U.S. was to some extent reflected in the results.

"But I'm in no position to say whether the results were good or bad (for Japan)," the source said.

"It would also not be wise for us to jump to conclusions based on the results of a single primary," he said.

The source pointed out that before the results came out, some commentators were saying New Hampshire would not necessarily be a pushover for Bush, particularly considering the poor state of the country's economy.

Nevertheless, there was some surprise at Buchanan's strong showing, he said.

The Foreign Ministry source also said it is true that the U.S. stance toward Japan is being taken up as a campaign issue more than in past presidential elections.

It remains to be seen, however, to what extent it will continue to be an issue in the campaign over the following months, he said.

To Make 'No Further Comments'

OW1902124792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1236 GMT 19 Feb 92

["Miyazawa Retracts Prediction on Buchanan"—KYODO headline]

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Wednesday it is improper to comment on the U.S. presidential election, hours after predicting conservative Republican candidate Pat Buchanan would not be the next U.S. president.

"It is inappropriate to make public comments on another country's elections," Miyazawa said, apparently mindful of the stir he created in the U.S. last month after speaking critically of America for its alleged lack of work ethics.

Miyazawa also told reporters to take note that it is too early to ascertain the outcome of the national election, which has just begun. He was referring to the results of the New Hampshire primary.

He said he would make no further comments on the U.S. presidential elections that will wind up with a nationwide vote in November.

Earlier in the day Miyazawa expressed surprise over Buchanan's relatively strong showing, saying he had thought U.S. President George Bush would garner over 60 percent of the vote.

"But a person like Buchanan will not gain currency with all of America. I believe it is only that state, as the economy appears to be in recession," Miyazawa told reporters as he exited a morning session of the House of Representatives budget committee.

With almost all the votes counted, Bush garnered 58 percent against challenger Buchanan's 40 percent.

Buchanan, a television commentator, has been campaigning on an "America First" platform, vowing to "take our country back and make America great once again."

Many Japanese commentators say that the reelection of Bush, seen as the most free-trade oriented of the presidential hopefuls, would be in Japan's best interests.

Commenting on the New Hampshire primary, a high-ranking Foreign Ministry source said it is "not wise for us to jump to conclusions based on the results of a single primary."

Official To Discuss Nuclear Center With U.S.

OW1902104792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—A senior Foreign Ministry official will soon be dispatched to the United States to discuss Japan's role in nuclear issues resulting from the collapse of the Soviet Union, a top ministry source said Wednesday.

These include deterring an exodus of nuclear scientists from the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) and facilitating dismantlement and disposal of nuclear weapons there.

The source said Shigeki Tsumori, deputy director general of the ministry's European Affairs Bureau, will visit Washington later this week or early next week to discuss potential areas where Japan can make a contribution.

The talks are likely to focus on a proposal by the U.S., Germany, and Russia to establish an international center that would keep CIS nuclear scientists occupied, promote the disarmament process, and support the conversion of military industries to civilian use.

Japan, which has been asked by the U.S. to participate in the scheme, was only notified a day before its announcement, evoking consternation among some officials.

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Masamichi Hanabusa said Tuesday the ministry has set up a task force to consider a prospective Japanese role in the center.

Officials said Tsumori will also be discussing with U.S. counterparts what other measures might be taken to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons from the CIS republics, including weapons technology, facilities, hardware, and software.

Sumitomo May Seek 'Damages' for U.S. Rail Deal

OW1902085792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Sumitomo Corp. may sue for damages for Los Angeles' County Transportation Commission's abrupt cancellation of a 122 million dollar rail car contract awarded to the Japanese firm, its president said Wednesday.

Tomiichi Akiyama said at a press conference that Sumitomo sent the county's commission a letter insisting that the company reserves its rights under the terms of the contract, which the commission last month terminated.

"I can't say whether the rights will be executed or not, but they could include seeking damages from LACTC (Los Angeles County Transportation Commission)," Akiyama said.

The commission awarded the contract last December to Sumitomo Corp. of America, a U.S. subsidiary, saying Sumitomo had more experience than its U.S. competitor, Morrison-Knudsen Corp. of Boise, Idaho.

But the commission later came under pressure to keep jobs and funding at home as a "Buy-American" campaign is gaining momentum in the lingering American recession.

The commission is scheduled to meet Wednesday to deal with the contract for 41 driverless, automated rail cars to be used on a commuter rail line that is to begin operating near Los Angeles International Airport in 1995.

Akiyama said Sumitomo will not bid for the contract again if the commission invites bids under the same conditions as in the previous bidding, but he said Sumitomo will try to win the contract if new conditions are set.

U.S. Military Base Changes Stir Local Reaction

OW1902103292 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 17 Feb 92 Evening Edition p 5

[Text] The Public Affairs Office of the 18th Wing Headquarters on Kadena Air Base recently announced that the 353rd Special Operations Wing, which had temporarily come to Kadena from Clark Air Base in the Philippines last June, would continue to stay on until a permanent base could be found. It was also announced that 18 F-15 tactical fighters would be removed from the stables of Kadena's 18th Wing.

According to the Public Affairs Office, the 353d, two squadrons with four MC-130 transports and its wing headquarters, consisting of a total of about 581 personnel, would remain for the time being, and the reduction in fighter aircraft would allow a reduction of about 491 manpower positions at Kadena. Further changes involving a Military Airlift Command unit and a restructuring of the 18th Wing will leave total personnel numbers approximately the same.

The effects of this reorganization plan would seem to lessen Kadena's fighting capability and put an emphasis on transportation.

In a related statement concerning personnel changes, Headquarters U.S. Forces Japan made clear that 2000 Marines had already been withdrawn from Okinawa as delineated by the East Asia Strategy Initiative.

Concerning the reorganization on Kadena, Governor Ohta expressed his regret, saying that the shift of the 353d would cause a strengthening of Kadena's function and that he would protest the move.

Leaders of the Kadena, Okinawa City, and Kin municipalities are showing mixed feelings about the Air Force and Marine changes. While they welcomed the F-15 and 2000-personnel reductions, they protest the temporary stationing of the Special Operations Wing. Mayor Tokujitsu Miyagi of Kadena Town stated that only a partial function of Kadena would be changed, but it would not cause a great change in quantity or quality. He does welcome the noise reduction due to the lesser number of F-15's flying out of Kadena. Mayor Miyagi added that Colonel Robert J. Kuehn, commander of Kadena Air Base, assured him that the number of Japanese employees would not be decreased.

Mayor Itidekiyo Arakawa of Okinawa City expressed his anger over leaving the MC-130 aircraft from Clark on Okinawa. He also said that the reorganization is only a functional change of U.S. forces, not a reduction in bases which Okinawans hope for.

Concerning the 2000-man reduction of the Marines, Mayor Kikuo Nakama of Kin village welcomed the reform from the standpoint of world peace, but stated that there would be no change in Kin as long as the live firing facilities remain. Members of the business association, in a smaller voice, say that they lose business when U.S. Forces leave.

The important location of Okinawa in the western Pacific can only be emphasized as the U.S. and Japan seek fresh alternatives in the new world order after the cold war. The adoption of new overall goals in East Asia may conflict with the desires of the people on Okinawa who want a quieter, peaceful life-style; more understanding and coolheaded discussions are needed.

Halt Urged to Scheduled U.S. Marines Exercise

OW1502193692 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese 15 Feb 92 Morning Edition p 2

[Text] In protest against the U.S. Marine Corps' three-day live fire exercise over prefectural Highway No. 104, which is scheduled to begin 18 February following a two-day exercise on 12 and 13 February, representatives of the Okinawa Prefectural Committee of the the Japan Communist Party, the Prefectural Council To Defend the Constitution and Oppose the Security Pact, and the Prefectural Council of the Japan Congress Against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs successively visited the prefectural office and called for the immediate suspension of the exercise.

The leaders of these groups said: "We cannot tolerate the escalation of military exercises, which not only threaten the lives and property of local residents but also go against the trend of global peace and disarmament." The leaders also said: "In the 20 years since Okinawa's reversion, over 20,000 artillery shells have been fired. We can no longer make sacrifices." In this way, they called for taking a much sterner position against U.S. Forces.

In reply to this request, Military Liaison Section Chief Ansei Higa said: "On 10 February, Vice Governor Nakayama called on the U.S. side to suspend the exercise, and the U.S. side answered that it would relay the prefecture's request to the Okinawa Area Coordinator of the U.S. Forces in Japan and to the U.S. ambassador to Japan." Mr. Higa indicated that Okinawa Prefecture would continue to call for the suspension of the exercise.

Okinawans Protest Alleged PCB Contamination

OW1902063992 Naha NHK Television in Japanese 0300 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Regarding the issue of PCB [polychlorinated biphenyls] soil contamination on U.S. Forces bases such as Kadena Air Base [KAB] and Futenma Air Station, in an extraordinary meeting today, the Okinawa City Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution against PCB contamination and an opinion letter calling for the immediate removal of PCB-contaminated soil.

The issue of PCB contamination at some U.S. Forces facilities on Okinawa is pointed out in a U.S. congressional report, which a Yokohama-based civil peace movement group obtained. The KAB Public Liaison Office also disclosed that some KAB soil had been contaminated with PCB in the past, removal work was continuing, and PCB-containing electric transformers were still in use at the base. To cope with this issue, the Okinawa City Assembly held an extraordinary meeting today and proposed a resolution and an opinion letter protesting PCB contamination. The resolution and the opinion letter note that even though the contamination is kept inside the U.S. Forces facilities, there is no guarantee that it will never affect people living near KAB. They call on the Japanese Government and authorities concerned to remove PCB-contaminated soil immediately. They also demand that the Japanese and U.S. Governments discuss immediate measures to place U.S. Forces in Japan [USFJ] under Japanese law in case their facilities are polluted by chemicals.

The resolution and opinion letter are to be sent to 15 Japanese and U.S. organizations concerned, including the USFJ commander and Japanese foreign minister.

EC's Brittan Warns Against Protectionist Trend

OW1902050292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0444 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—European Community (EC) Commission Vice President Sir Leon Brittan warned Wednesday that the global drift toward protectionism would gain momentum unless Japan more speedily opens its market.

Delivering a speech to Japanese business leaders in Tokyo, he also said failure of the Uruguay Round of global trade talks to reach a breakthrough will also accelerate the perilous trend.

"We can no longer ignore the danger that if there is not a breakthrough in the Uruguay Round and real evidence that Japan is tackling its remaining structural impediments to trade, the trend toward regionalism pioneered by the European Community could be leading toward a perverse and hugely damaging result," he said.

Calling Japan "central to the resolution" of the accelerating tilt toward protectionism, Brittan said "It is crucial that Japan should maintain its commitment to change, fair competition, import- led domestic demand, market opening, and a determination to play a positive role in international economic and political life."

While hailing the progress Japan has made so far in such areas as tariffs and financial services, he said such efforts have failed to produce as many tangible effects as had been expected.

"It is important to understand that Japan will be judged not by the number of programs and studies which it launches...(but) by the effect of these measures," he said.

He cited Japan's cumulative current account surplus figure in 1991, which more than doubled from a year earlier to 72.6 billion U.S. dollars, and its trade surplus totaling over 100 billion dollars last year.

Those latest trade figures "make gloomy reading," he said.

Japan's well-intentioned efforts must be seen to be bearing fruit so that "the drift toward what could be a potential crisis in international economic relations" can be stemmed, he said.

The answers to the Japanese problem, he said, may include "fuller and wider dialogue with international partners" and "a willingness to share more widely the fruits of Japan's economic success within Japan."

He also urged Japan to reaffirm its commitment to multilateralism, saying Japan seems to favor bilateral side-deals, particularly with the United States.

"I have expressed publicly my grave concern, for example, about the recent American deal with Japan on cars and car parts following Mr. Bush's visit," he said.

"Already—and entirely predictably—I am hearing voices in Europe in support of a similar flight from multilateral trade disciplines."

The auto pact, reached during U.S. President George Bush's visit to Japan in early January, under which Japan agreed to boost purchases of U.S.-made automobiles and auto parts to specifically set targets, has been criticized as a sort of "managed trade" that undermines the global free-trade system.

"Japan's market must be open to all, on the basis of comparable opportunities," Brittan said.

Specifically, he called for Japanese action on satellites, where "Europe needs the strongest possible assurances that bidding procedures will be fair, transparent, nondiscriminatory, and open to European companies."

He also suggested that Japan further integrate its investment in Europe into the local economy.

On the stalemated Uruguay Round, sponsored by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Brittan said there has been "a serious loss of momentum," and there is "even a creeping fear ...that the principal players are losing faith in the process."

However, he said, "We cannot contemplate failure and must all redouble our efforts to make the final compromises necessary for success in the weeks ahead," since the implications of the collapse of the five-year talks are "simply too serious" both economically and politically.

Calls Car Pact 'Unhappy Precedent'

OW1902131892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1135 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Visiting European Community (EC) Vice President Sir Leon Brittan said Wednesday that a recent Japan-U.S. pact on bilateral auto trade set "an unhappy precedent" for the future of world trade.

"Setting targets on a bilateral basis does not seem to be a healthy step forward," he said at a press conference on the last day of his four-day tour of Japan.

Japan, under heavy U.S. pressure, recently agreed to boost purchases of American autos and auto parts and specifically set targets to reduce the bilateral trade imbalance.

Brittan indicated the EC may bring the case to a multilateral forum, saying that the 12-nation trading bloc has reserved its position on whether the Japan-U.S. car pact amounts to infringement of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the guardian of the principle of free trade.

Brittan also appeared critical of the U.S. approach on bilateral trade disputes with Japan.

Washington, he said, tends to adopt "a more formalized, systematized" approach to raise specific results within a fixed time frame, apparently referring to the Super 301 provision of the U.S. Trade Act and other unilateral measures.

The EC uses more of dual approach, involving not only the U.S.-type approach but a much broader relationship with Japan which goes beyond merely identifying trade disputes, he said.

Brittan was also unhappy with Japan's massive external trade surplus, which has resumed its ascent in recent months partly due to the dwindling appetite for European luxury goods since the collapse of the "bubble" economy.

He said the EC has much to offer other than luxury goods, such as satellites and other high-tech products.

France To Regularly 'Check' Exports to Tokyo

OW1902135092 Tokyo KYODO in English 1332 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—A French cabinet minister will visit Japan every three to four months to check the progress of France's exports to Japan, a French diplomat in Tokyo said Wednesday.

Rene Ghesquiere, minister-counsellor for economic and commercial affairs at the French Embassy in Tokyo, said ministers in charge of foreign trade and industry are scheduled to come to Tokyo this summer and autumn.

Their trips are intended to see if a French Government program to promote exports to Japan is progressing steadily.

The three-year program, covering the period of 1992-94, is aimed at promoting sales in Japan of French products in 12 areas, including medicine and biotechnology, aircraft, automobile parts, and leather goods.

Ghesquiere said officials from Japanese automobile parts makers operating in Europe will be invited to a meeting in Paris with representatives of their French counterparts in April.

The session will be attended by about 30 French automobile parts manufacturers, he said.

Ito, Watanabe Comment on 'Comfort Women' Issue

OW1902130692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1246 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Wednesday that the government will consider taking some measures on the issue of compensating wartime "comfort women." He did not specify what they might be.

Watanabe made the remark at a meeting of the the House of Representatives budget committee after being pressed by questioners from the Social Democratic Party (SDP), who said Japan should make "voluntary compensation" to women who were forced to provide sex for Japanese soldiers during World War II.

Hideko Ito, a lower house SDP member, said voluntary compensation for former South Korean "comfort women" is necessary if Japan really wants to build a new bilateral relationship, as promised by Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa during his visit to Seoul in January.

Earlier in the month, Ito obtained copies of 52 wartime documents showing the role of the Japanese military in the enforced prostitution of the women, including a 1942 telegram from the commander of the Japanese Army in Taiwan to then Prime Minister and War Minister Hideki Tojo requesting his permission to send brothel managers to Borneo.

She said she recently obtained another nine documents on the matter, and that it is now very clear that the army was "systematically recruiting (the women), and establishing and operating" the frontline brothels.

Miyazawa said he cannot decide on compensation at the present stage because the government is still investigating the issue and he also has to await the outcome of a lawsuit filed last December by three former South Korean "comfort women" seeking compensation from the government.

Ito criticized Miyazawa for merely "filling up time and evading responsibility" in saying he has to await the outcome of the lawsuit, because the paying of compensation is impossible without a government decision as there is no law which the courts can use to order the government to pay.

Ito, who is also a lawyer, said that since Japanese wartime laws were based on the premise that the emperor was holy and any action of his could not be a crime, the actions of his army, no matter how unlawful, could not be crimes either.

"The relief of the women is 99 percent dependent on a political decision," she said.

She also proposed that Seiji Yoshida, who wrote a book about his wartime experiences of "comfort women hunting" on the Korean peninsula, be summoned to testify on the issue in the Diet.

Miyazawa Hints at More Cuts in Defense Spending

OW1902143492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1425 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa and Defense Agency Chief Sohei Miyashita hinted Wednesday that Japan will make even deeper cuts than already pledged from a fiscal 1991-1995 midterm defense plan because of the end of the cold war.

Miyazawa and Miyashita dropped the hint in reply to questions from Komeito lawmaker Nobuaki Futami in the House of Representatives budget committee, which resumed Wednesday after a 15-day impasse.

Miyashita said the government will further cut spending from the five-year plan by 1994 in addition to the 100 billion yen reduction pledged earlier by the government.

Miyazawa said, "I share the same view as Miyashita."

The defense plan, announced in December 1990, calls for spending 22.75 trillion yen on arms and military wages between April 1991 and March 1996.

In other Diet business, Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe responded to opposition demands to pay compensation to Korean and other Asian women forced into wartime prostitution, by saying, "it is necessary for the government to do something about it."

Two Social Democratic Party members, Mankichi Kato and Shizuo Wada, questioned Miyazawa about two scandals in which some politicians are allegedly involved.

Wada also asked Watanabe and International Trade and Industry Minister Kozo Watanabe if they have received political funds from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., a parcel delivery company embroiled in scandal. The ministers flatly said no.

Wada demanded two businessmen and a former secretary of a ruling Liberal Democratic Party leader be brought before the Diet to testify as sworn witnesses.

The businessmen are Kiyoshi Sagawa, chairman of the Sagawa Kyubin group and Seishio Minatogawa, president of its affiliate, Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin. The secretary is Keiji Ito, who worked for Hiroshi Mitsuzuka, former chairman of the LDP's policy affairs research council.

Diet Resumes Business, Agrees To Summon Suzuki

OW1902012692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0118 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—The House of Representatives Budget Committee unanimously resolved Wednesday to summon former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki to the Diet over the Kyowa bribery scandal as an unsworn witness next Tuesday and the legislature resumed business following a two-week standoff.

The committee also decided to summon former director general of the Management and Coordination Agency Jun Shiozaki as a sworn witness on the same day next week based on Tuesday night's agreement on witnesses between the ruling and opposition parties.

A law on witnesses at the parliament stipulates that sworn witnesses are liable for perjury charges if they give false testimony, whereas unsworn witnesses cannot be held criminally liable for false statements.

The Diet is scheduled to request that Suzuki and Shiozaki testify before the parliament Wednesday.

The cash-for-favors scandal involves former state minister Fumio Abe, who has been indicted for allegedly taking 90 million yen in bribes from Kyowa Co., a now defunct steel frame maker.

At the lower house Budget Committee two Social Democratic Party members are scheduled to question the government on political ethics in the wake of the Kyowa scandal.

Kato Urges Report on Scandal

OW1902072992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0655 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Excerpt] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—The House of Representatives budget committee unanimously decided on Wednesday to summon former Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki as an unsworn witness and former State Minister Jun Shiozaki as sworn witness to testify in connection with a bribery scandal involving Kyowa Co.

The committee took procedures to summon the two politicians to the Diet next Tuesday.

The agreement came shortly after the lower house budget committee resumed its deliberations for the first time in 15 days.

Mankichi Kato, a member of the Social Democratic Party (SDP), urged the Justice Ministry to submit an interim report on the scandal.

Justice Minister Takashi Tawara replied that the ministry is ready to submit an interim report if the Diet makes such a request.

Kato said from a standpoint of a constitutional principle of independence of three political powers—the legislature, the judicial and the administrative—it was regrettable that Justice Ministry officials asked opposition parties not to demand former State Minister Fumio Abe summoned to the Diet.

Tawara replied that he had not instructed ministry officials to make such a request.

Prosecutors indicted Abe, former Hokkaido and Okinawa Development Agencies chief, on charges of taking 90 million yen in bribes from Kyowa Co., a bankrupt steel-frame maker.

In another scandal, this one involving Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., Japan's second largest parcel delivery firm, Tawara said he will not use his special power to prevent prosecutors from arresting parliamentarians.

Diet business came to a standstill after opposition parties boycotted sessions on February 5 demanding that Suzuki and Shiozaki be summoned to testify before the Diet about the bribery scandal.

The ruling Liberal Democratic Party and opposition parties agreed Tuesday to resume business in the Diet on Wednesday after agreeing to summon Suzuki as unsworn witness and Shiozaki as a sworn witness. [passage omitted]

FTC Warns Firms Against Fixing Tube Prices

OW1902132592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1137 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—The Fair Trade Commission [FTC] on Wednesday warned five major vinyl chloride tube makers against fixing prices of their products ordered by the Niigata prefectural government.

The commission identified the five companies as Mitsubishi Plastics Industries Ltd., Shin-Etsu Polymer Co., Sekisui Chemical Co., Kubota Corp. and Aron Kasei Co.

Commission officials said the five firms have fixed prices of vinyl chloride tubes for agricultural use procured by the Niigata prefectural government through pre-tender negotiations since January 1988.

The officials said the five companies also designated the winner in advance of a tender held by the local government.

The five companies hold a market share of more than 80 percent in vinyl chloride tube manufacture for agricultural use.

Mitsubishi Plastics and Shin-Etsu Polymer were accused of fixing prices of food wrapping materials last November.

Official Voices Concern Over Yen's Weakness

OW1902095392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0934 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—A top official of the Ministry of Finance reiterated Wednesday that Japan is not happy about the recent downturn of the yen, calling the persistent bearishness on the currency a "problem."

"We view it as a problem that speculative moves in the market have broken the gradual appreciation of the yen," said the official, who refused to be identified.

He said he does not believe market players are buying the dollar due to any bright prospects in the U.S. economy.

Japanese economic fundamentals are clearly better than those in the United States, he said.

"The gradual rise of the yen (against the dollar) since last summer until January was quite a proper move that reflects the economic fundamentals (of Japan and the U.S.)," he said.

The official rejected the argument the yen's weakening is natural because Japanese interest rates are expected to fall further.

"The same factor could create completely opposite moves in the market. I think the market is being affected strongly by speculations," he said.

Miyazawa on Concern Over Possible Fund Shortage

OW1902143292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1411 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa expressed concern Wednesday over a possible fund shortfall stemming from a slowdown in lending.

He made his remarks before the House of Representatives budget committee.

"The 5.875 percent level of the short-term prime rate is all right for industrialists," Miyazawa said.

"But the 2 percent growth rate in the money supply is a problem," he said.

He said the government has called on local governments to move up the schedule for construction on public works projects to stimulate the economy because of the high cost of individual construction projects in local areas.

He said the request also was prompted by the fact that public works projects are easier to launch in a new fiscal year.

He made his remarks in response to questions posed by Nobuaki Futami, a member of opposition Komeito.

Watanuki: Supplementary Budget May Be Needed

OW1902082492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0745 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Ruling Liberal Democratic Party Secretary General Tamisuke Watanuki said Wednesday that a supplementary budget may be required within fiscal 1992 to help the government meet its goal of 3.5 percent economic growth next year.

In a speech, Watanuki also said that the No. 1 item on his wish list for Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa is securing the return of four disputed islands invaded by the former Soviet Red Army at the end of World War II.

Noting that Russian President Boris Yeltsin is expected to visit in September, Watanuki advised Miyazawa to make immediate concerted efforts to resolve the four-decades-old dispute.

Speaking at a luncheon at a Tokyo hotel, Watanuki said a "shadow" will fall over the economy if the government is unable to pass its 72.22 trillion yen budget by the start of the fiscal year in April, and is forced to adopt a provisional budget.

"The budget should be passed soon, and public works projects should be started" on an advanced schedule, Watanuki said.

However, if opposition parties do not cooperate on next year's budget, a supplementary budget could be adopted so that public works projects can get an early start.

"Otherwise it will be difficult to achieve 3.5 percent growth," Watanuki said.

Looking ahead to the House of Councilors elections expected in July, Watanuki expressed concern that Japan would become politically "unstable" should the LDP and the two centrist opposition parties—Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]—fail to win a majority.

In 1989 the LDP, battered by bribery and sex scandals and an unpopular consumption tax, lost control of the upper house for the first time since its establishment in 1955.

Since then, it has sought cooperation from the Buddhist-backed Komeito and the DSP in passing legislation.

Some political commentators say the current political situation, with two emerging scandals touching an array of politicians, is similar to the conditions that preceded the LDP's 1989 defeat.

Watanuki said that political parties must resolve to make headway in introducing partial political reforms during the 150-day parliamentary session that opened last month.

"We must resolve to address issues of political fund-raising and political ethics during the current Diet session," he said.

He suggested, however, that the most controversial aspect of reforms—reorganizing electoral districts—would require more time.

Tokyo 'Not Considering' Consumption Tax Hike

OW1902131792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1125 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said Wednesday that the government is not considering a hike in the 3 percent consumption tax as a means of raising revenue.

Speaking before the House of Representatives budget committee, Miyazawa said tax revenue will reach a high level naturally wihout taking artificial measures, such as a tax system reform.

"A hike in the consumption tax as a part of economic policy is on the bottom of our list," he said.

He made the remarks in response to a question posed by Nobuaki Futami, a member of the opposition Komeito party.

North Korea

Sixth Round of N-S High-Level Talks Held

Prime Minister on 'Historic' Documents

SK1902081092 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0315 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Speech by DPRK State Administration Council Premier Yon Hyong-muk at the sixth high-level inter-Korean talks held at the People's Palace of Culture in Pyongyang on 19 February—recorded]

[Text] Prime Minister Chong Won-sik and other delegates from the South side: We now are about to witness the historic moment of parting with the tragic past of national division that has continued for nearly half a century and opening a hopeful tomorrow of peace and reunification. Availing myself of this significant opportunity that makes our hearts beat loudly with great gratitude and joy, I once again express my warm greetings of welcome to Prime Minister Chong Won-sik and the other South-side delegates, who have come to Pyongyang to attend the sixth round of North-South high-level talks, which will be recorded in the history of national reunification. I also express my gratitude to the delegates of the North and the South for their sincere efforts for the nation over the nearly one and a half years since the first round of the North-South high-level talks to bring forth this truly significant day of opening a new chapter of reconciliation and unity, and my wholehearted congratulations at this opportunity for us to share the joy and the rewards of this precious joint success. I take this opportunity to express deep gratitude to all the compatriots in the North, the South, and overseas for the dedicated urging and strong, warm encouragement they accorded us with the single voice of patriotism and with the same care as we the delegates had for the talks. I also express my gratitude to the friends in foreign countries for their unsparing support and encouragement for and interest in the work of our talks.

We are about to proclaim at home and abroad the effectuation of the North-South Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange; the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula; and the Agreement on the Formation and Operation of the Subcommittees of the North-South High-Level Talks—the first fruits of the North-South high-level talks. Signing these important agreements and proclaiming their effectuation today is the first epoch-making event since the issuance of the 4 July Joint Statement in 1972, and an historic advance achieved on the way to reunification.

In view of the past history of acute and serious North-South confrontation, unprecedented even between countries, we jointly have made possible today's precious result. The triumph we have today attained hand in hand together means a great deal.

Blood must be thicker than water, as the saying goes, but as we recall, it is an undeniable fact that, on the contrary, water was regarded as thicker than blood between the North and the South. There have been undesirable practices of attaching greater importance to the differences in ideology, ideals, and systems than to national homogeneity and regarding outside forces as closer than fellow countrymen. As a result, the North and the South have lived in the anxiety of unprecedented distrust, confrontation, and the constant danger of war, though they are of the same blood and flesh.

Over the last 20 years, there have been North-South dialogues on many occasions, but distrust and confrontation have continued throughout without any positive results worth mentioning.

However, we realize today that the history of the nation, which has been derailed, is returning to its track. We also are keenly aware that truth and history finally will open the inevitable road.

The development of a series of dramatic events, which took place between the North and the South in recent months and which no one could forecast, clearly shows that we are standing at an historic turning point from confrontation to reconciliation, from war to peace, and from division to reunification.

By reviving the spirit of the 4 July joint statement, which was agreed on and declared 20 years ago but has been the same as abolished in actuality, the North and the South reaffirmed the three principles for national reunification: independence, peaceful reunification, and great national unity.

The North and the South, which have been concerned with southward invasion and northward invasion for scores of years, today pledged that they will not use force of arms and declared the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula. Furthermore, the Team Spirit joint military exercise, which has been held for 16 years, was suspended this year.

The North and the South, which showed hostility toward each other and regarded the other side as the enemy in front of the world's people, today committed themselves to mutually recognizing and respecting the system of the other side and to mutual reconciliation.

The North and the South, which have lived as separate peoples with the barrier of division in between, today confirmed that they are one people, not separate peoples, and that they jointly will pursue national reunification.

The documents of agreement, effectuation of which will be declared, contain all these affirmative changes. These documents of agreement are precious fruits of the joint efforts of the North and the South. However, these are not the simple outcome of negotiation and compromise. Moreover, these results are not from mutual competition.

These documents contain in their foundation our nation's desire and consciousness to treasure reconciliation between the same people, not confrontation; to pursue peace, not war; and to achieve reunification, not division. These documents have a lofty national ideal which goes beyond the victory of the North and the South and the victory of any one side's idea and system.

This reaffirms the truth that blood is thicker than water. Thus, we cannot but say that this is the victory of the nation and the historic victory of the nation's cause for independence.

We firmly believe that the essential significance of today's excellent achievement is the joint confirmation by the North and the South of the victory of the ideal of national independence.

Delegates of the South side: The agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange between the North and the South and the joint declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, effectuation of which will be declared, will open a bright prospect for the future of the nation in pursuing peace and the independent and peaceful reunification of the nation. We are greatly encouraged by them to attain new successes.

In accordance with the agreement that has been signed by both sides today, we will be able to remove the barrier of confrontation—which has made the North and the South a land of prohibition where they have been blocked from visiting each other for a long time—to (?eliminate) the root of distrust and to bring a new spring of reconciliation to a land filled with antagonism and confrontation. We will be able to eliminate armed conflict and the dark clouds of war from the Korean peninsula, which has become one of the world's most dangerous ignition points and which is left today as the last trace of the cold war. We will be able to build there the ground of genuine peace devoid of nuclear weapons, nuclear threat, foreign forces, and foreign military bases.

We will be able to unite as one nation, transcending the differences in ideologies and systems existing in the North and the South. We will be able to sweep out the heart-rending sufferings and disgrace of division, to display the wisdom and strength of a united nation, and to advance vigorously toward the achievement of national reunification, which is the supreme task of our nation.

The promulgation of the validation of the agreements to the world indeed is a blessing for our nation's bright future. I cannot but stress that today's happy event is an important international event which goes across the fence of our nation.

As everyone knows, the Korean question has been a matter of international concern for the past 40 or so years, and the acute military confrontation on the Korean peninsula has been one of the important factors endangering peace and security in Asia. That the North and the South have firmly promised reconciliation and nonaggression with each other and declared denuclearization fully accords with the general trend of the present era and constitutes an important contribution to the cause of world peace.

It can be said that the agreements between the North and the South are our nation's declaration and appeal of peace to the world and to those neighboring countries which have interests in the Korean question, in particular. We believe that the countries concerned with the Korean question will show an affirmative response to this peace appeal of ours and actively cooperate with our joint efforts for peace.

By jointly advancing to the international arena, the North and the South will not only defend and glorify our national dignity but also make greater contributions to world peace and to the affirmative development of international relations.

The agreement between the North and South on reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchange and the Joint Declaration on Denuclearizing the Korean

Peninsula are the common national program for the promotion of reunification that fully reflects the opinion and desire of all the fellow countrymen and comprehensively contains the basic problems arising in creating peaceful preconditions for national reunification.

Today, these historic agreements are put into effect, and the attention of the people at home and abroad is focused on Pyongyang.

All the compatriots in the North and South and abroad are accepting these historic agreements that promise a bright future for the nation with great joy and are unsparing in their words of admiration and congratulations for the common effort made by the two sides.

They ardently hope that the sixth round of talks will serve as the first meaningful step toward achieving national reconciliation and national peace and that they will lead to reunification at an early date.

Even the people of the world who hope for the peace and reunification of Korea also unanimously welcome the new progress made in the North-South talks and hope that this round of talks will serve as an opportunity to create a turning point for the settlement of the Korean question.

Foreseeing the dawn of reunification that will soon break amid the blessings and expectation of the people at home and abroad, we the members of the delegation feel new emotions.

We are pleased that the North-South high-level talks, true to the mission they bear before the nation, were able to produce for our fellow countrymen a precious present, the first of its kind. We are satisfied that we, as the Korean people who share the same blood, have been able to demonstrate honorably before the world the true nature of our people who have lived harmoniously and peacefully.

The North-South Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange and the Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula, as well as the Agreement on the Formation of Subcommittees of the North-South High-Level Talks that will be put into effect beginning today are the promises between the two sides imposing a duty upon them and also are a sacred oath taken before the 70 million fellow countrymen.

I believe that, without fail, these agreements will be implemented faithfully in conformity with the national (?ideals) valued by the two sides—the ideals of national reunification—thanks to the two sides' sincere and serious efforts.

I will close my remarks before the exchange of the texts of the effectuated agreements by expressing my conviction that these agreements, the noble fruits of the North-South high-level talks, will remain a valuable blueprint for correcting the once twisted national annals and for opening a new chapter of reconciliation and peace. Moreover, these agreements are of historic proportions that will awaken the fellow countrymen to the value of the country and the people and to the value of national unity.

Agreement on Subcommittees Issued

SK1902091192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0315 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Agreement on the formation and operation of the subcommittees of the North-South high-level talks]

[Text] An agreement on the formation and operation of the subcommittees of the North-South high-level talks:

To negotiate concrete measures to implement and observe the North-South reconciliation, nonaggression, and cooperation and exchanges, the North and the South agreed to form and operate the North-South political subcommittee, the North-South military subcommittee, and the North-South cooperation and exchanges subcommittee within the framework of the North-South high-level talks:

Article 1. Each subcommittee should be formed as follows:

A. Each subcommittee should be composed of one chairman and six members, respectively, from both sides. The chairman of each subcommittee should be chosen from the delegates of the North-South high-level talks.

B. In case both sides replace chairman and members of each subcommittee, they should notify the other side of this in advance.

C. Each subcommittee should have six members. If necessary, both sides can adjust the number of members through agreement.

Article 2. The functions of each subcommittee are as follows:

A. Each subcommittee should negotiate concrete measures to implement and observe the issues of the North-South Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonagression, and Cooperation and Exchange.

B. Each subcommittee should draw up a supplementary agreement, according to the negotiations about concrete measures to implement the issues of the North-South Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Cooperation and Exchange.

C. Each subcommittee should draw up an agreement on forming and operating the North-South joint committee of the issues concerned. An agreement on installing and operating the North-South liaison office should be drawn up in the North-South political subcommittee.

Article 3. Each subcommittee should be operated as follows:

A. Each subcommittee's meeting should be held once a month in principle. A meeting can be held at any time according to both sides' agreement.

B. Each subcommittee's meeting should be held alternately in Tongilgak, in the North side's area, and in the House of Peace, the South side's area in Panmunjom, in principle. A meeting can be held at other places according to both sides' agreement.

C. Each subcommittee's meeting should be chaired jointly by both sides' chairmen.

D. Each subcommittee's meeting should be held behind closed doors in principle. A meeting can be opened according to both sides' agreement.

E. Personal security guarantee and provision of conveniences for the members who will visit both sides' districts to attend each subcommittee's meeting; record of meeting; and other working-level procedures should be conducted according to a customary practice.

F. Other necessary things, related to the operation of each subcommittee, should be decided through negotiations by the subcommittee concerned.

Article 4. Chairmen of each subcommittee should inform the North-South high-level talks of the result of each subcommittee's meeting.

Article 5. The agreement, which will be reached at each subcommittee's meeting, should come into effect from the day when both sides' premiers sign the texts of agreement at the North-South high-level talks. According to circumstances, an important document, agreed upon by both sides, should come into effect from the day when the texts of the document are exchanged through both sides' signing and through procedures to validate them. In addition, according to both sides' agreement, the document can come into effect when both sides' premiers sign and exchange it. In this case, they should inform the North-South high-level talks of this.

Article 6. The agreement can be revised and supplemented according to both sides' agreement.

Article 7. The agreement should come into effect from the day when both sides sign and exchange it.

19 February 1992

Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK and head of the North side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks.

Chong Won-sik, ROK prime minister and head of the South side's delegation to the North-South high-level talks.

First-Day Talks Examined

SK1902111792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—The first-day session of the 6th inter-Korean high-level talks was held at the People's Palace of Culture today.

At 10 a.m., head of the North side's delegation to the inter-Korean high-level talks Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, delegates and suite of the North side and delegates of the South side with Chong Won-sik as chief delegate and the suite came out to the negotiating table.

Yon Hyong-muk made an address first regarding the effectuation of the agreements between the North and the South.

He said the signing of the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South", the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula" and the "Agreement on the Formation and Operation of Subcommittees of the North-South High-level Talks" and the proclamation of their effectuation today are the first epochal event since the publication of the July 4 North-South joint statement in 1972 and a historical stride forward made in the way of reunification.

Noting that the North and the South of Korea promised reconciliation and nonaggression to each other and declared denuclearisation, he said this is in full accord with the trend of the present times and means an important contribution to the cause of world peace.

He stressed:

The agreements between the North and the South may be called a declaration and appeal of peace of our nation to the world, especially to the neighboring countries which are interested in the Korean question.

It is our belief that the countries concerned with the Korean question will show an affirmative response to this appeal of ours for peace and actively cooperate with us in the joint efforts for peace.

The North and the South of a peaceful and united Korea will jointly proceed to the international arena and thus not only defend and glorify the dignity of the nation but also make a greater contribution to global peace and the positive development of international relations.

He expressed the belief that the agreements which will take effect as from today would surely be fully implemented in accordance with the national idea, the idea of national reunification which both sides hold dear and by the honest and sincere efforts of the sides.

Documents endorsing the effectuation of the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange Between the North and the South" and the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the

Korean Peninsula" which had gone through necessary procedures since the 5th inter-Korean high-level talks were confirmed and exchanged at the talks.

Thus, the "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange between the North and the South" agreed upon and adopted through five rounds of full-dress talks for one year and three months and the "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula" which had been proposed by the North side as an urgent item of the agenda at the fourth inter-Korean high-level talks and had been discussed and adopted thenceforth were declared effective.

The "Agreement on the Formation and Operation of Subcommittees of the North-South High-level Talks" agreed upon and initialed through three rounds of contacts between delegates concerning the implementation of the North-South agreement was also confirmed, signed and exchanged.

As a result, the North-South political subcommittee, military subcommittee and cooperation and exchange subcommittee stipulated to be formed and operated within the framework of the inter-Korean high-level talks, became to be inaugurated formally.

With the effectuation of the North-South agreement, the joint declaration on denuclearisation and the agreement on the formation and operation of subcommittees, foundations have been laid for deepening discussions in the political, military, economic, cultural and all other spheres between the North and the South, removing the source of nuclear war and ensuring peace on the Korean peninsula, and that provided a realistic possibility of promoting mutual trust and national unity and thus opening a decisive phase of national reunification.

This is a historical victory of the idea of independence of the entire fellow countrymen who have valued the dignity of the nation most, priding themselves on the brilliant history and culture they have created as a nation of the same blood for thousands of years, and a great victory of the Korean line, the anti-war, anti-nuclear and peace line, the line of reunification against outside forces.

After the documents of effectuation were exchanged chief delegate of the South side Chong Won-sik made an address.

Referring to the just concluded procedures of the effectuation of the agreements between the South and the North he said this shining fruition is a result of concerted efforts and of sincerity and will of the entire 70 million fellow countrymen who desire peace and peaceful reunification.

The effectuation of the agreements today is of weighty significance because they are results of the legitimate efforts to liquidate independently the unfortunate history of division caused by other's intention against our nation's will, he noted.

Saying efforts will be made in real earnest on the part of the authorities of both sides to institutionalize the settlement of peace, reconciliation and cooperation between the South and the North, he outlined the content of the agreements which were agreed upon and adopted between the sides.

He, however, avoided mentioning the "National Security Law" which stipulates the North as "enemy", though he said the South and the North have become one community of destiny heading for a new era of reconciliation and cooperation. And he kept mum about the question of releasing the personages who had visited the North for the sake of reunification, although he said the day of reunification when our fellow countrymen and their descendants would enjoy freedom and happiness is drawing near.

It was agreed at the talks to hold a contact between delegates for a successful holding of the full-dress talks.

The talks continue.

Daily Urges South To Implement N-S Agreement

SK1802070092 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0619 GMT 18 Feb 92

["South Side Must Express Willingness To Respect and Implement Provisions of North-South Agreement"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—The South side must reflect on its anti-peace, anti-reunification acts of the past and express its willingness to respect and implement the provisions of the North-South Agreement on the occasion of the 6th talks in Pyongyang and, though belatedly, abrogate the "National Security Law", release the champions of North-South reunification under arrest, get the U.S. troops withdrawn from South Korea, stop aggravating tensions together with foreign forces and show enthusiasm in implementing all the provisions of reconciliation, nonaggression, cooperation and exchange stipulated in the agreement and take other constructive steps.

NODONG SINMUN today says this in connection with the expected effectuation of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange between the North and the South" and "Joint Declaration on the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula" at the 6th inter-Korean high-level talks in Pyongyang.

Since the North and the South promised through the agreement to reconcile themselves to and unite with each other and thus solve the question of peace and reunification of the country, the South side must pull down all the barriers barring reconciliation and unity between the North and the South, a NODONG SINMUN analyst says, and continues:

It is the unanimous desire of the nation and the demand of the times to respect and implement with sincerity the historical documents agreed upon between the North and the South and thus hasten the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The 6th talks in Pyongyang should contribute to giving further momentum to the movement of the fellow countrymen for peace and reunification by declaring the effectuation of the North-South agreements and, at the same time, taking concrete measures for carrying them into practice.

Guidelines for Reunification Viewed

SK1902102992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 19 Feb 92

["Highly Important Guideline To Open Decisive Phase for National Reunification"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—The policy and tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his New Year address serve as a highly important guideline to open a decisive phase for national reunification in conformity with the changed conditions after the adoption and publication of the historic North-South agreement and joint declaration on denuclearisation, stresses NODONG SINMUN today.

The independent stand is a fundamental stand to be firmly maintained in implementing the North-South agreement and accomplishing the cause of national reunification, the paper says in a signed article, and continues:

What is important in implementing the inter-Korean agreement and successfully solving the problem of peace and reunification of the country is to hold fast to the principle of attaching primary importance to creating a precondition for peaceful reunification and solving this matter before anything else.

Unshakable and consistent is the position of our party and the DPRK Government to reunify the divided nation by peaceful means, solve the problem of peace before anything else and settle all other problems in accomplishing the cause of reunification most rapidly and smoothly.

The South Korean authorities must discard the anachronistic ambition for "unifying the country by prevailing over communism" with strength in collusion with outside forces and show their willingness to realise disarmament, ease the tension and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone in accordance with the spirit of the inter-Korean agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearisation.

They must renounce the "theory of attaching priority to exchange" aimed at shelving the solution of political and military problems including reconciliation and nonaggression and engaging in trade and living divided as now, and must sincerely implement all the provisions of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange.

Great national unity is one of the fundamental principles of national reunification.

We have consistently maintained the line of great national unity for the reunification of the country and have built no barrier.

It is important at present that the South Korean authorities remove the legal and institutional barriers such as the "National Security Law" and the physical barrier such as the concrete wall built by themselves to block the reunification of the country based on great national unity.

They must give up the "unified channel of dialogue" doctrine aimed at blocking the meeting and reunification dialogue of people of all walks of life and immediately release Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, woman student Yim Sukyong, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and other messengers of reunification who visited the North and all the proreunification patriotic figures who are imprisoned for advocating peaceful reunification based on great national unity.

SPA Reviews Nuclear Safeguards Accord

SK1902005192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] The 16th session of the Ninth Standing Committee of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly [SPA] was held in Pyongyang on 18 February 1992.

The session reviewed [komto] the nuclear safeguards accord our Republic's Government signed with the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. The session decided to forward this issue to the third meeting of the 9th SPA for deliberation [simui].

Science, Technology Delegation Departs for China

SK1902010492 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Korean General Federation of Science and Technology headed by Ho Pyong-chin, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Federation, left here today for a visit to China.

It was seen off at the airport by Choe Ki-yong, secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean General Federation of Science and Technology.

Kim Il-song's Three Revolutions Lauded

SK1702023392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 11 Feb 92

[Unattributed talk: "The Immortal Achievements That Will Shine for Ages—Raising Aloft the Banner of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, setting off on the road of revolution, devoted his life to the sacred cause of the fatherland and the people and made great revolutionary achievements that will shine for ages, leading our revolution to victory.

The immortal revolutionary achievements made by the great leader are warmly felt by the proud reality of our fatherland in which we are brilliantly realizing the historical cause of socialism and communism, bringing forth epochal upturns in all domains of ideology, technology, and culture under the banner of the three revolutions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: To successfully build socialism and communism, we should continuously and vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural.

To build socialism and communism is the longing of the working masses and the historical cause of the working class. To successfully carry out this historical cause, the working class and the popular masses should liquidate the underdeveloped state of ideology, technology, and culture—the remains of the old society—and occupy the ideological and material fortresses of communism. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the original ideology and line on the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, thereby elucidating the most correct way of socialist and communist construction and wisely leading our party and people to its realization.

Looking back, we find that the shining victory attained by our party and people in socialist construction is the great victory of the respected and beloved leader's original ideology. The line of the three revolutions put forth by the respected and beloved leader and the noble fruition of the leader's wise leadership enabled it to be carried out successfully.

The great leader comprehensively elucidated the tasks and methods in implementing the three revolutions at every stage of the revolution and construction and wisely led the struggle for its fulfillment so that our people could vigorously accelerate the socialist and communist cause.

As early as the initial stage of building a new society after the liberation, the great leader put forth the three revolutions as an important strategic task. He had the people stage a struggle to liquidate the Japanese imperialists' ideological remains and the technologically and culturally underdeveloped state. Therefore, our people have been able to accelerate a vigorous march with faith in the victory under the banner of the three revolutions since the first stage of building new society after the liberation.

After the establishment of the socialist system, the great leader put forth the three revolutions as a basic task of the revolution and saw to it that they are comprehensively deepened and developed. The great leader gave a new definition of the three revolutions carried out after the establishment of the socialist system. The revolutions liberated the working people for good from exploitation and oppression and from the binding of the old ideology, technology, and culture. They are doing away with the gap between the urban and rural areas and the class gap between the working class and the farmers, thereby developing the three revolutions onto a new higher stage for the complete realization of the independence of the working popular masses.

After the historic fifth party congress, in particular, the great leader proclaimed that the three revolutions should be carried out in a more organized and active manner and had the party organizations at all levels, state economic organizations, and working people's organizations vigorously push ahead with the party's three revolutions line.

The great leader made epochal steps one after another to further strengthen the party's leadership for the three revolutions. Putting forth the original ideology and theory that the people's government plus the three revolutions equals communism, the great leader saw to it that the three revolutions were comprehensively and vigorously pushed ahead. He also had the working people's organizations carry out the three revolutions as a basic task. Therefore, a new upturn was brought forth in our people's struggle for the implementation of the three revolutions, and an unprecedented upsurge was effected in socialist construction as well.

The great leader clearly elucidated the position and task of the three revolutions in implementing the cause to build a chuche-type society, so that the three revolutions could be more effectively organized and activated in accordance with the demand of the new stage of the revolution's development that required the whole society to be a chuche-type society as our revolution's general mission.

At the party's sixth congress, the great leader determined the chucheization of the whole society as our revolution's general mission and the three revolutions as the basic method to implement the mission. He announced the three revolutions as the general line of the socialist and communist construction.

Therefore, our people can expedite the complete victory of socialism by vigorously carrying out the three revolutions in all sectors of the socialist construction.

The great leader also elucidated even more clearly the goal and main task of the three revolutions in accordance with demands of the program to chucheize the whole society.

The great leader determined the ideological revolution as the initiative of the revolution. He explained that the basic task of the ideological revolution is to thoroughly indoctrinate and reform all of society to be chuche-type communists and to vigorously arouse the workers to the revolution and construction by raising their revolutionary enthusiasm.

The great leader presented the important task of the technological revolution, which is to successfully solve the scientific and technological problems occurring in the course of chucheizing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy. He also gave the main task of the cultural revolution, which is to intellectualize the whole society.

Thus, in accordance with the demand of the program to chucheize the whole society, the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—could be intensified and developed at a higher level.

The great leader not only clearly elucidated the task and method for carrying out the three revolutions at each stage of the revolution and construction but also wisely led our party and people to implement it brilliantly.

The three revolutions represent a huge renovation: to completely remove the old society's leftovers in all sectors of ideology, technology, and culture and to realize the communist domination.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made it possible to carry out this difficult and enormous revolutionary task successfully by arousing the popular masses' revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity to the utmost with his strong confidence in our people's strength.

The great leader gave priority to the ideological revolution above all and let it be firmly put ahead.

The great leader especially promoted various types of mass movements in every stage of the revolution's development, in accordance with the demand of the revolution, the masses' revolutionary aims, and status of the aims and vigorously stimulated our people to implement the three revolutions.

The great leader personally promoted the all-out nation-founding thought mobilization movement, the production increase emulation movement, and the movement to stamp out illiteracy in the early stage of the new society's construction after liberalization, so that the three revolutions could be firmly fixed as the work of the masses themselves.

In the socialist construction period after the war, the great leader personally inflamed the Chollima Movement to remove every worn out and outdated thing left by the old society in all sectors of economy, culture, ideology, and morals and to expedite the socialist construction.

The great leader also intensified and developed the Chollima Work Team Movement in accordance with the new demand of the revolution's development, which required chucheization of the whole society. Thus, he let the movement win the red banner of the three revolutions, displayed the banner, and wisely led the movement.

Therefore, our people could vigorously expedite the socialist construction with a revolutionary enthusiasm, which is higher than ever, and make an unprecedented significant advance in all sectors of ideology, technology, and culture.

In addition to this, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally prepared the three revolutions team movement, a new method of guiding the revolution suiting the characteristics of the socialist society and the purpose of the three revolutions, so that the three revolutions could be generally intensified and developed.

Under the great leader's wise leadership, vigorous advance of the three revolutions team movement fired up the three revolutions wherever the three revolutions team members were active and performed new miracles and innovations in human reform, technological reform, and cultural construction work.

Through the three revolutions team movement, the functionaries' role of the party and state's economic organizations has been further enhanced, and many team members of the three revolutions have grown as reliable revolutionary fighters. Therefore, the historical cause of chucheizing the whole society could be more vigorously implemented, and a new revolutionary change took place in the socialist construction.

The truly great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the unique idea and line about the three revolutions—ideological, technological, and cultural—for the first time in history and wisely led our party and people to achieve it, thus contributing to the implementation of the socialist and communist construction cause.

Our people will advocate and keep the immortal revolutionary achievements by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song for generations and build a communist paradise on this land without fail, upholding the banner of the three revolutions

Speech Marks Kim Il-song Agricultural Work

SK1902034192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0800 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Speech by Pak Su-tong, chairman of Union of Agricultural Working People [UAWP] of Korea, at a central report meeting held on 10 February at the Central Workers' Hall on the 20th anniversary of the publication of Kim Il-song's work "On the Central Task Facing the Union of Agricultural Working People"—recorded with portions read by announcer]

[Text] [Begin Pak Su-tong recording] Comrades: Today, we are marking the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "On the Central Tasks Facing the Union of Agricultural Working People" [UAWP] at a historical moment when the entire party and all the people in the country, upholding the great leader's New Year Address, are now engaged in a solemn struggle to decorate this meaningful year as a the most brilliant year of victory in the history of our fatherland.

At such a meaningful moment, we also were provided with the honor and happiness of receiving the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's classic work "Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party."

Our people who have received an immortal work, which has given the people engaged in the revolution faith and optimism in the certain victory of socialism and that has dealt the imperialists and reactionaries a severe blow, are now renewing their firm determination to defend the banner of socialism under any stormy circumstances.

On (?16 February), 1972, the day that has engraved a vivid, lasting impression in our minds, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song attended the second meeting of the UAWP and delivered a programmatic speech entitled "On the Central Tasks Facing the Union of Agricultural Working People."

The great leader's historic speech was a great theoretical and practical weapon that expounded scientifically the central tasks facing the UAWP and ways to realize them that has opened an epoch-making turning point in strengthening and developing the work of the UAWP, as well as a programmatic guideline that has convincingly guided the UAWP to implement the rural thesis.

All of the UAWP functionaries and its members who are meaningfully marking the 20th anniversary of the publication of the great leader's classic work, while proudly looking back on the struggle that has led the UAWP work to a new upswing over the past 20 years, are now full of burning resolve to advance the final solution to the agrarian question and to defend the glorious chuche revolutionary cause under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "On the Central Tasks Facing the Union of Agricultural Working People" is an immortal classic work that has deepened and developed unique ideas and theories on building the chuche-oriented UAWP even further in conformity with the demands of the developing revolution and an immortal militant banner that has to be firmly adhered to in the struggle waged by the UAWP to build socialist, communist rural communities.

The great leader's classic work was published when the theses on the agrarian question in our country and the fulfillment of the tasks arising in building socialist rural communities, tasks that were put forward at the fifth congress of the party, emerged as urgent questions. At that time, we were faced with such major tasks as vigorously pushing ahead with the cause of making farmers revolutionaries and turning them into a working class, making the agricultural production highly intensive, narrowing the gap between agricultural labor and industrial labor, and upgrading the farmers' technical and cultural level as a whole by accelerating the ideological, technical, and cultural revolution in the rural communities with a view toward successfully carrying out the building of socialist rural communities.

Realities in our country in which the revolution was advancing and the building of socialist rural communities was deepening and developing required that the UAWP bolster its role even higher.

Basing himself on the demands of the developing realities as such and on his rich experiences acquired in the course of sagaciously leading the UAWP work, the great leader, who clearly indicated the road for the UAWP to advance at every stage and period of the developing revolution, has once again brilliantly illuminated the road for the UAWP to carry out its struggle.

The unique idea that the "Thesis on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" published by the great leader is not only the central task of the UAWP but also a program for its struggle, an embodiment of the immortal chuche idea in the peasant movement, is a classic standardization that has given the most scientific answer to the objects and tasks facing the revolutionary peasant organization in achieving its struggle under socialism.

It is because the rural thesis has clearly explained the objective of the struggle designed to provide the final solution to the agrarian question that the socialist rural thesis is a program of struggle for the UAWP.

As is explained in the rural thesis, all of the agricultural working people can build communist rural communities in which they enjoy an independent and creative life to their satisfaction only when the difference between urban and rural areas and the class difference between the working class and farmers, the legacy of the old society, are removed.

So, only when it assumes the rural thesis as its program of struggle and vigorously wages a struggle for its realization, can the UAWP completely realize the demand of the agricultural working people for independence and fulfill its historic mission as our party's front unit that guarantees the party's rural works, as well as a reliable assistant. [end recording]

He continued: With the great leader stating his unique idea that realizing the rural thesis constitutes the struggle program and central task of the UAWP, the UAWP has been able to vigorously carry out a struggle to completely realize independence for the agricultural working people.

He then said: The publication of the great leader's immortal classic work "On the Central Tasks Facing the

Agricultural Working People" has enabled the UAWP organizations to effect new revolutionary changes in the struggle to build socialist, communist rural communities free from difference between the urban and rural areas and free from the class difference between the working class and farmers by firmly adhering to the lines of the three revolutions—ideological, technical, and cultural.

After noting with great pride the successes attained in the work done by the UAWP and in the struggle designed to realize the rural thesis over the past 20 years and after stressing the need to completely implement the tasks stated in the work, he continued:

[Begin Pak recording] Upholding the party's slogan "We serve the people," the UAWP functionaries should go deep among the agricultural working masses, share with them life and death, weal and woe, and vigorously summon them to consummation of the rural thesis.

The UAWP functionaries should skillfully carry out whatever duty they are assigned to by upgrading their revolution-mindedness, party spirit, and working class-mindedness without interruption and by being well-versed in the UAWP work.

In particular, the UAWP functionaries should nurture boundless loyalty to the party and leader, the spirit of devoted servants to the people, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and become true public servants guiding the masses by vigorously launching the movement to emulate the examples set by Chong Chung-sil and by personal example.

The course the UAWP has traversed over the past 20 years since the publication of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classic work "On the Central Tasks Facing the Union of Agricultural Working People" has been one of days of victory and glory that have fully proven the justness of the great leader's unique idea and theories on the building of the UAWP, as well as their indomitable vitality.

The future will always have only victory and glory in store for our people and the agricultural working people who are marching forward under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear comrade leader upholding the banner of revolution, the banner of the chuche idea.

Let us vigorously march toward consummating the socialist rural thesis and the complete victory of socialism in single-minded unity around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [end recording]

'Single-Minded Unity' Around Kim Chong-il Urged

SK1602080192 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0000 GMT 16 Feb 92

[NODONG SINMUN 16 February editorial: "Single-Minded Unity Is the Banner of All of Our Victories"]

[Text] Our people are now tirelessly struggling in firm unity around the party and leader to make the glorious 1992 shine with great victory and feats.

Our people take great pride in the fact that our revolutionary cause, with long historic roots and traditions, is now vigorously advancing with still greater energy.

Our people are now meaningfully greeting the 50th birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the outstanding leader [yongdoja] of our party and people and the supreme commander of the revolutionary army, at a glorious and rewarding moment when the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks have been strengthened more than ever and the chuche revolutionary cause is making giant strides.

The soaring of the bright Paektu star in the days of the anti-Japanese revolution explored under the chuche banner was a great felicitous event for the nation that promised a dazzling future for the fatherland and revolution and a significant event that made a tenacious inheritance of the chuche blood vessel possible.

The stately appearance and dignity of the chuche Korea, which is now prosperous, and all the victories and successes attained by our people in the struggle to consummate the socialist cause, the communist cause, are related to that historic day.

Marking this felicitous day, our people are filled with great pride and self-respect in upholding a great leader [yongdoja] and are renewing their rock-firm resolve to uphold the noble cause of our party.

Our revolution has indeed traversed a proud road of victory since the bright Paektu star soared.

The history of the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il's revolutionary activities is the history of struggle by a great leader [yongodja] who has produced immortal accomplishments before the times and revolution. It is shining as the history of a proud struggle of resolutely defending and brilliantly inheriting the great leader's [suryong] revolutionary cause in the van of the entire party, nation, and people; as the history of creation and construction that have created world-renowned changes in the revolution and construction and opened a golden age of the Workers Party; and as the history of devoted service that has provided the people with unending happiness and bright futures.

It was during those days that the ideological and theoretical wealth that developed and enriched the great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideas were provided; that our party, government, and revolutionary armed forces were strengthened as invincible; and socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses was developed and brought to its fullness in all areas of politics, economy, and culture.

All of the revolutionary accomplishments produced by our party are the valuable capital on which our revolution can keep making giant strides forever and on which our fatherland can keep prospering, as well as the immortal wealth capable of inspiring faith in victory in the hearts of the revolutionary people of our age who are marching under the banner of independence.

The greatness of the history of struggle created by our party lies in the fact that it has not only affected world-renowned changes in the fate and position of our fatherland and people but also provided a firm guarantee for the dazzling future of the times and revolution.

In looking back on the glorious history of struggle waged by our party, we are especially proud that the party has done more than realize the firmest unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks and firmly guaranteed its continuity.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, Presidium member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee, has noted: In the course of a long struggle under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party has achieved unity and cohesion, the firmest and the most viable in the history of the communist movement. Our people feel pride and self-respect in this, as a matter of course.

The revolutionary cause of the working class begins the unity and is to be brilliantly completed with the inheritance of the unity. The historic experience our people have acquired in the revolutionary struggle shows that the revolution and construction can continue without going through twists and turns only when it invariably inherits the traditions of unity.

The single-minded unity of our revolutionary ranks, whose shining tradition was forged early in the days of the anti-Japanese struggle, has kept consolidating and developing in parallel with the victorious advancement of the revolution. Our revolutionary unity has reached a new height, particularly in the course of realizing the cause of imbuing the entire party and society with the chuche cause.

During those days the party's organizational and ideological foundation capable of brilliantly inheriting the leader's [suryong] ideas and leadership were cemented as firmly as a rock, and the party's (?leadership) system was firmly established within the entire party and in society. This was the most brilliant success and great victory ever achieved in the history of the Korean communist movement for unity and cohesion.

The entire party is now firmly united around the party Central Committee organizationally and ideologically, and all the people uphold the leadership of the party and leader with loyalty that is being passed from generation to generation.

Our revolutionary armed forces are also united as one, in a single will, around the comrade supreme commander, who is leading the cause of military building to victory more firmly than ever.

Just like the indomitable revolutionary warriors who were united early in the exploration stage of our revolution with a firm determination to risk their lives in upholding the great Comrade Hanbyol, the revolutionary warriors loyal to the party, while looking to our party center as a guiding star, are now united firmly around him with one ideology and a single will. This shows that the question of inheriting the unity has been realized most brilliantly.

Never before have the political and ideological might of our revolutionary ranks been strengthened as they are today when the entire party, all the people, and whole army are resolutely defending and consummating our party's revolutionary cause in firm single-minded unity. Never before has the stately appearance of the chuche Korea been demonstrated so highly as it is today.

The source of the invincibility of our revolutionary cause, which has reached a new height and the firmness of the revolutionary unity, lies in the fact that the party upholds a great leader [yongdoja] who is leading the party and revolutionary cause on a single track to victory at the heart of the unity.

The true revolutionary unity that is being inherited with each generation is to be brilliantly realized only when a great leader armed with unlimited devotion to the party and revolution, mature and tested leadership ability, and popularity is upheld at the heart of the unity.

Ours is an authoritative and dignified revolutionary party exhibiting (?outstanding) traits as a great guide of the socialist and communist cause.

The leadership traits with which our party center arms itself—such as unending loyalty to the leader [suryong], the outstanding leadership art capable of firmly realizing its unitary leadership over society, and the lofty popular traits with which he leads the fate of the people with a full sense of obligation—are all so great that nothing can be compared with them.

Our party's leadership traits and its invincible might are fully displayed in the march of the nineties designed to effect new changes in carrying out the chuche revolution.

Our people are now firmly convinced of the final victory of the chuche cause and of the invincible might of their own party. The invincible might of our party is demonstrated, above all, in the fact that it makes it possible to brilliantly fulfill any difficult and vast tasks arising in socialist construction.

The history of socialist construction in our country keeps moving as the history of an indomitable struggle in which all of the people advance in firm unity around the party even more when it encounters more difficult ordeals and vaster tasks in its march.

The great enormous march of the speed battle that succeeded the great, roaring Chollima march is being decorated with new heroic feats and miracles under the leadership of our party.

With a rock-firm faith and will to brilliantly realize the great leader's [suryong] plan for socialist construction, our party is now in the van of the great construction battle aimed at realizing the long-term plan for our fatherland.

As long as there is the leadership of our party armed with unrivaled boldness and stunning organizational skill and as long as there are people who keep struggling through fire and water as called upon by the party, there is nothing that we cannot achieve in the revolution and construction nor any fortress that we cannot occupy.

Our party's ever-victorious might is vigorously demonstrated in the fact that the party is bravely crushing any antisocialist maneuvers put in motion by the imperialists and that it is defending the chuche socialist cause resolutely.

The imperialists and the reactionaries are more viciously scheming to reverse the historic course of the onward movement toward independence, concentrating the spears of the attack against our republic, the bulwark of socialism.

However, no challenge or ordeals can stop the march of our people who are struggling for their just cause under the leadership of a great leader [yongdoja].

Our people are seeing their bright future in the leadership of our party, which is cultivating the revolutionary road based on a strong resolve and firm principles, and are crushing the imperialist enemy's persistent antirevolutionary offensive by launching revolutionary offensives. Their hearts are filled with the firm belief that victory is inevitable as long as our party is leading. Their hearts are also filled with the revolutionary will to break instead of bend. Because of the leadership of the great party, our people can strongly defend the revolutionary achievements while positively tackling prevailing circumstances.

Our party's invincible might is also displayed in the fact that it is vigorously leading the struggle to firmly ensure continuity in the revolution and complete the chuche cause to the end. Ours is a revolutionary party with a very bright future that is brilliantly cultivating the future of communism by taking full responsibility for organizations, the people, and all other elements of the revolution. Our party's will to strongly maintain the lifeline of the chuche revolution and complete it to the end is a strong will that will not change no matter how many years pass.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il has recently released "Historic Lessons and Our Party's General Line," an immortal document that has answered the important question of the future of the socialist cause and mankind's destiny. This is a testament to our party's strong revolutionary will to brilliantly complete the socialist, communist cause to the end without stepping back no matter what circumstances may prevail and what trials may come.

Three items are unthinkable apart from our party's ideas and theories and its leadership: 1) All the revolutionary achievements that the great leader has brought about with all his energy are being strongly defended; 2) The character of the party, government, and revolutionary armed forces is being inherited unchanged; 3) The nation's boundless prosperity and the victorious advance of mankind's cause of independence.

Today, our party wins absolute support and trust from the popular masses, because it is boundlessly faithful to the working class' revolutionary cause and the country, because it serves the people with devotion, and because it has brought about immortal achievements for the fatherland, people, era, and revolution. As a result, the high authority of our party center—the center of leadership and the center of unity who unites the popular masses' independent opinions and demands into one and who leads their creative activities in a monolithic manner—has become so absolute that nothing can crumble it. The invincibility of our revolutionary cause and the boundless vitality of single-minded unity are solely related to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's esteemed name.

Living and carrying out the revolution after upholding the great leader [yongdoja], who is persistently maintaining the lifeline of the chuche revolution, on the vanguard of our revolutionary ranks and as the center of unity and cohesion is our people's greatest honor, and this will bring the bright future of the Korean revolution and our nation and era.

We are assigned the heavy task of upholding the leadership of the party and the leader, strongly defending the socialist cause, hastening the fatherland's reunification, and vigorously carrying out the anti-imperialist cause of independence. The march of our revolution, which was cultivated in the forests of Paektu, has not ended: We must continuously wage the arduous struggle under the uplifted red banner of revolution.

The most important task in our people's struggle to carry out the assigned heavy missions is strongly consolidating the single-minded unity of the entire party and all the people centering on the great leader [yongdoja].

Unity was, is, and will be a foundation of the revolution and its most powerful driving force. Only when the party and people boldly march forward with single-minded unity will they be able to display invincible might and overcome any trial and difficulty.

The banner of single-minded unity is a banner of struggle and victory that we must uplift forever. We must consider our steel-like single-minded unity of the utmost value and devote ourselves to the work of strengthening such unity. The most important demand for strengthening the single-minded unity of our revolutionary ranks is preparing well all the party members and workers as genuine loyalists who believe in and follow the party and the leader with revolutionary beliefs and moral obligations.

Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has pointed out: Our party's unity and cohesion is based on all the party members' boundless respect for and absolute trust in the party and the leader. This is unity and cohesion with which one tries to politically and ideologically defend and fight for the party and the leader even by unhesitatingly risking one's life.

Boundless loyalty to the leader [yongdoja] is a powerful source of single-minded unity. One must be loyal for the sake of single-minded unity, and to do so, one must consider it to be one's belief, conscience, morality, and life. Because our unity is not business-like, not based on feelings but on the purest and warmest loyalty, the single-minded unity of our revolutionary ranks is demonstrating greater vitality as time passes.

Our party is a great leader [yongdoja] that is sharing life and death with revolutionary warriors and people based on noble revolutionary comradeship and absolute trust for the leader [suryong]. Because of the embrace of the party, which considers all the warriors who are devotedly carrying out the revolution as (?reliable) companions and sends them to worthwhile revolutionary posts and takes care of their political life, our people are leading the most valuable lives as revolutionaries.

The leader [yongdoja] sends reply letters filled with love in response to the letters of loyalty from revolutionary warriors. Genuine loyalists who delight people are emerging across the country. This clearly shows how great our party's politics of trust are. Cherishing deeper in our hearts the revolutionary belief that because the party sincerely trusts us nothing else can be relied on but our party, we must loyally uphold the party's leadership.

Our revolutionary ranks' might will become the most invincible when all the revolutionary warriors, cherishing our party center's greatness deep in their hearts, uphold the party with a firm resolve as a moral obligation, just like young communists in the dawning days of the Korean revolution, charmed by the general's greatness and lofty character, strongly united around him with clear revolutionary conscience and moral obligations, .

Also important in strengthening our single-minded unity is for all the party members and workers to firmly believe our party's great ideas and theories and think and act as the party wishes. Single-minded unity, as the expression indicates, means that the entire ranks breathe and move according to a single idea, the leader's [yongdoja] idea and will. The only ideological basis for our single-minded unity is great Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary idea and our party's ideas and theories, which have deepened and developed it. With its outstanding ideological and theoretical insight, our party has brilliantly resolved our era's difficult and complicated ideological and theoretical tasks and elucidated strategic lines and policies by which our revolution can be ever-victorious. A policy on modeling the entire party and the entire society on the chuche idea, a theory on inheriting the revolutionary cause, a policy on building the party in a farsighted manner, and all the other ideas and theories presented by the party are powerful weapons that lead our revolution along the single road of sure victory and are a guiding banner of our era.

All party members and working people should deeply grasp the greatness and vitality of the party's ideology and theory, consider the party's ideology and theory as absolute truth, and follow the only road directed by the party.

We should deeply research and study the party's documents, such as "On the Chuche Idea," "Our Socialism of Our Own Style Centered on the Popular Masses Is Invincible," and "Historical Lesson in Building and the General Line of Our Party." We should thereby fill the entire society only with our party's revolutionary ideology.

Our party's ideology and theory are not only a thorough revolutionary ideology reflecting the working class's demands and interests, but also a mighty weapon to smash every reactionary ideology. We should prevent any miscellaneous ideologies, such as bourgeois and revisionist ideas, from undermining the revolutionary ranks' single-hearted unity and from infiltrating our society. We should smash the imperialists' reactionary ideological and cultural infiltration with revolutionary ideological offensives. By so doing, we should further strengthen and develop everyone into a pure ideologically unified body which breathes as the party requires by the party, speaks as required by the party, and walks by the party's pace. We should firmly guarantee the purity of the party's ideology and theory.

We should deeply grasp our party's and the people's honorable struggle history and their valuable experience and lessons gained in the course of the struggle to achieve unity and solidarity. This is also important in further strengthening the might of our single-hearted unity.

As the revolution advances, we should further uphold the banner of unity and defend the ranks' unity with our life. This is our people's proud tradition. Under the circumstances in which the imperialists' antirevolutionary maneuvers have become more vicious day by day and the class struggle is continuing, we should never regard the past days' arduous struggle history and lesson as nothing but bygone events. To steadily maintain purity and continuous unity, we should, more than anything else, resolutely defend and safeguard the center of the unity. This is the most valuable truth confirmed through our people's revolutionary struggle and through the history of the communist movement. This is also our favorite motto that we should not forget even for a moment.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary martyrs defended the Comrade commander by intercepting the enemy's fiery bullets with their own bodies, because they regarded the center of the unity as invaluable. Upholding with loyalty the slogan, "Let us defend with our life the party Central Committee with Comrade Kim Il-song as its head," the genuine revolutionary fighters defended our party's chief executives and maintained the life of the revolution in the arduous days of the revolution.

We should succeed in today's struggle with this noble tradition to complete the chuche revolutionary cause under the party's leadership. All cadres, party members, and working people should regard it as the most noble duty of the revolutionary fighter to uphold our party loyally. They should make every effort to guarantee the authority and dignity of the party center. Only when they become a fortress and shield upholding and defending their party's great leader [yongdoja] with fidelity and faith can they find the most valuable life and great pride of the chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

One of the important demands for firmly consolidating our revolutionary ranks' single-hearted unity is that all party organizations and officials should further strengthen the blood ties between the party and the popular masses by devotedly serving the people.

Considering it as most important to establish a regard for the people, our party has generated the great love and warm tradition of devotedly serving the people. The noble spirit of serving the popular masses, the policies for the people, and our party's warm consideration for families and even for individuals have led the people to absolutely trust the party. The party is firmly linked with the popular masses in one blood tie.

Upholding the party's slogan, "Serve the people," all party and state economic guiding officials should mingle with the masses; should share joys and sorrows with them; should positively help and lead the masses; and should always thoroughly implement the party's line and policy with a single-hearted unity with the masses.

We should put our shoulders to the struggle to implement our party's magnificent plan and intent to strengthen the national economic might and to constantly improve the people's life by effecting a great upsurge in socialist construction. We should devotedly work. Upholding the party's noble intent to responsibly take care of the people to the end of their life, everyone should vigorously work. Only then can the superiority of the socialism of our own style centered on the popular masses be more highly demonstrated. Only then can our party demonstrate its dignity as the revolutionary party having blood relations with the people.

An infinitely brilliant prospect is being unfurled before the Korean revolution, which was pioneered in the Mt. Paektu forest. Resolutely defending and completing the socialist cause to the end under the banner of the chuche idea are the heavy and responsible missions facing our people before the times and history.

Our people can discharge their historical mission under the wise leadership of the WPK, which is the great guide of the chuche cause and reliable vanguard unit of the international working class.

Because the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, who has infinite loyalty to the fatherland and the people and tempered and tested leadership, has led our party, the revolution, and the People's Army to a victory, the complete victory of socialism and national reunification can be expedited and the nation's infinite prosperity can be achieved. This is our people's firm faith.

Our people and all soldiers of the People's Army, full of infinite respect and absolute trust toward the great leader [yongdoja], will forever share their fate of life and death with the party amid any storms. They will complete the party's cause to the end.

In store are greater victory and honor before our people, who are struggling in single-hearted unity around the great leader [yongdoja].

Koreans in Japan Send Greetings to Kim Chong-il

SK1902115192 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1109 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from the standing council of the Federation of Korean Traders and industrialists in Japan, the central standing committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, the central standing committee of the Democratic Union of Korean Women in Japan, the central standing council of the Korean Scientific and Technological Association in Japan and other organisations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) and organisations under them, Chongnyon schools, the Kumgangsan Art Troupe, Choson Sinbo, the Korean News Service and other press organs under Chongnyon, the Tonghae Trading Company, Ltd., the Kumgang Insurance Company, Ltd. and other business bodies, local headquarters, chapters and branches of Chongnyon, Korean schools at all levels in Japan and compatriots of broad segments, on his 50th birthday.

The messages stressed that Koreans could live as proud overseas citizens of the motherland of chuche and defend all the democratic, national rights in Japan only thanks to the wise guidance, paternal love and solicitude of Comrade Kim Chong-il although they are far away from the homeland.

They expressed the resolution of the Koreans in Japan to bring about a turn in their work for national reunification and patriotic work of Chongnyon, as eternal companions and faithful supporters for the cause of chuche, firmly convinced of the victory of the chuche cause led by Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The messages sincerely wished Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and long life.

Kim Chong-il Lauds Household Production Co-op

SK1902013792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent a thank-you note to the functionaries and employees of Hwangju County household production cooperative.

The thank-you note expressed warm thanks to the functionaries and employees of Hwangju County household production cooperative, for their great contributions to improving the people's living by effectively utilizing local materials and resources with high loyalty to the party and the leader and with genuine service spirit for the people.

The thank-you note pointed out that the functionaries and employees have manufactured hundreds of production facilities and (?frames) by displaying collective wisdom and strength; have laid a firm foundation for production; have increased the kinds of straw products and gem product; and have effected a good success through positive struggle to increase quality.

The thank-you note pointed out that the functionaries and employees, with a firm mind to contribute to implementing the party's intent to more successfully resolve the issue of food, clothing, and shelter for the people, donated the money they earned to improve the living of the people in the county; that they provided cotton winter clothes for all children, students, and teachers in the county this year; and that they have equally supplied good-quality living necessities for each household.

The thank-you note stressed that the success, effected by the functionaries and employees there, shows well our working people's noble spiritual trait of faithfully working for the people along the road directed by our party, without desiring honor and fame. The thank-you note stressed that their struggle is a brilliant example in managing the county economy with their own strength, by bringing into full play creativity and initiative with the spirit of self- reliance.

The thank-you note highly appraised that the functionaries and employees of Hwangju County household production cooperative have upheld the party's intent and have devotedly struggled to improve the people's living in the county by mobilizing all potentials and possibilities.

The thank-you note stressed that they should firmly arm themselves with our party's chuche idea and the Korean-nation-is-the-best spirit; that they should vigorously conduct Chong Chun-sil's movement; that they should do loyal and filial duty in the struggle to implement the party's line and policy; and thereby that they should brilliantly meet the party's high confidence and expectations.

A meeting to deliver the thank-you note sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was held on the spot yesterday.

The thank-you note, sent by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to Hwangju County household production cooperative's functionaries and employees who have made great contributions to improving the people's living in the county by effectively using local materials and resources, was delivered in the meeting amid the attendees' enthusiastic applause.

Discussions followed in the meeting. A pledge letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il was adopted in the meeting.

Kim Chong-il Receives Cuban Order of Solidarity

SK1702025392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 16 Feb 92

[Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Workers Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee Political Bureau, secretary of the party Central Committee, and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, received a Republic of Cuba Order of Solidarity. A grand award ceremony was held today at Kumsusan Assembly Hall. The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il attended the ceremony.

Present on the occasion were members of the party, state, and Armed Forces delegation of the Republic of Cuba led by Rear Admiral Pedro M. Perez Betancourt, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, vice minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces, and commander of the Navy; Juan Jose Leon Vega, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the DPRK; and other embassy officials.

Also present on this occasion were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Yon Hyong-muk, Yi Chong-ok, Pak Song-chol, Kim Yong-nam, Choe Kwang, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Han Song-yong, Kang Song-san, and So Yun-sok, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Choe Tae-pok, Choe Yong-nim, Hong Song-nam, Hong Si-hak, Kim Chol-man, Kim Pok-sin, and Kang Hui-won, candidate members of the Political Bureau; Comrades Kim Chung-nin, Pak Nam-ki, So Kwan-hui, Yun Ki-pok, Kim Yong-sun, and Hwang Chang-yop, secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Chang-chu, Kim Hwan, Kim Tal-hyon, and Chang Chol, vice premiers of the Administration Council; Yi Chin-kyu, first vice chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] Central Standing Committee; Ho Chong-man, vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; and members of the congratulatory group of the South Korean National Democratic Front.

Members of the party, state, and Armed Forces delegation of the Republic of Cuba presented Comrade Kim Chong-il with a basket of flowers and warmly congratulated him on his 50th birthday.

Upon authorization, the vice minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces, commander of the Navy, and head of the party, state, and Armed Forces delegation of the Republic of Cuba awarded a Republic of Cuba Order of Solidarity to Comrade Kim Chong-il. Comrade Kim Chong-il appreciated the award.

The head of the party, state, and Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba presented Comrade Kim Chong-il with a congratulatory letter and gift from Comrade Raul Castro Ruz, second secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, first vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, and minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Paper Stresses 'Inevitable' Victory of Socialism

SK1902113892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 19 Feb 92

["Victory of Socialism is Inevitable in History"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 19 (KCNA)—It is an inexorable law of historical development that imperialism, the leftover of the old era, suffers frustration and socialism, a desire of mankind, wins victory. NODONG SINMUN today says in a by-lined article, and continues:

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il in his immortal classical work "Historical Lesson in Building Socialism and the General Line of Our Party" expounded the validity of the cause of socialism and the law of its victory.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il had this to say:

"The cause of socialism is a just cause for realizing the independence of the popular masses; it is an inexorable law of historical development that mankind advances toward socialism. Although there may be twists and turns in the course of the development of socialism, the direction of historical development can not change."

The cause of socialism is a just cause for realizing the independence of popular masses and it is the historical trend nothing can check and inevitable that mankind advances towards socialism and socialism is victorious. The inevitability of the victory of socialism lies in that socialism is an idea embodying the intrinsic demands of the popular masses, the driving force and motive power for historical development.

The socialist society is a society which embodies the intrinsic demands of the popular masses to live independently free from exploitation and oppression of man by man. Socialism provides people with political, material and cultural life with which they could live a true and happy life worthy of man. In other words, it guarantees all conditions so that they may hold the position of masters of the state, society and their own destiny and fulfill their role.

That is why the popular masses are all interested in the development of socialist society and absolutely support it.

It is because socialism embodies collectivism that socialism advances victoriously with eternal viability and great vitality.

Socialism is, in essence, a society based on collectivism and vitalized by the unity of the popular masses.

In socialist society all the people form a social collective united as a socio-political organism. This is the major source and factor of the uninterrupted advance and victory of socialism.

But, capitalist society is a society based on individualism and an inhumane society in which the dignity and value of mankind is violated and money dominates man. That is why the creative ability and strength of the popular masses, the makers, of history, are strictly controlled.

With the independence and creativity of the popular masses increasing, socialism will triumphantly advance with great attraction, the article stresses, and goes on:

As social nature of man can not change, so the main direction of the development of socialism which embodies the aspirations and idea of the popular masses can not be changed.

It is an expression of ignorance of the law of historical development that the imperialists are advertising as if socialism is a "frustrated experiment", the old has triumphed in the struggle between the new and the old and the direction of historical trend is changing, loudly talking about the fact that socialism has collapsed in some countries.

When the progressive people world over are united and struggle for independence against imperialism, the ruin of imperialism and the victory of socialism will be hastened.

Paper Sees Chuche as Key to 'Bright Future'

SK1802104792 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 18 Feb 92

["NODONG SINMUN Calls for Carrying Cause of Chuche to Accomplishment, Upholding Party's Leadership"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang February 18 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today editorially calls for carrying the cause of chuche to accomplishment, upholding the leadership of the party.

The editorial quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Our people see a bright future for themselves in the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and are confident that they will accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche since they are led by the party".

It further says:

The history our party is creating is a history running through with unquestioned and unconditional loyalty for resolutely defending the ideology and exploits of the leader who blazed the trail of revolution.

The revolutionary idea of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song was formulated and made to shine as the eternal guiding idea of the times by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and the revolutionary traditions and all the assets provided by the leader have been firmly built into the eternal cornerstone of our revolution and constantly developed and enriched by him.

Our party's history is shining as a history of unbounded love for the people and devoted services for them and of creation in which the revolution and construction has been led along an ever- victorious road with youthful zeal and tested guidance.

The editorial continues:

Among the victories and achievements gained in the days of successfully carrying forward the cause of the party, our people feel particularly proud of the fact that the solid organisational and ideological foundation of the party has been laid and the party's leadership system has thoroughly been established in the whole party and the whole society for bringing the cause of our revolution to accomplishment through generations.

With a firm guarantee of the continuity of the party leadership the fundamental question decisive of the future destiny of the revolution has been brilliantly solved. Herein lie the greatest pride of our party and the boundless joy of our people.

Our people have won a shining historical victory in carrying forward the cause of chuche to accomplishment because they have the great leader at the head of the party.

Rare wisdom, far-seeing intelligence, experienced leadership ability, innovative insight, matchless grit and well-knitted organisation are the leadership traits of dear Comrade Kim Chong- il.

Our people's deep respect for and ardent loyalty to their party have been formed and turned into their faith on the basis of the conviction of the greatness of the leader.

Through their practical experiences our people have become convinced that they cannot live a moment apart from the embrace of the party and they uphold the leadership of the party with loyalty and filial duty, trusting the party as their heart and brain and firmly united around it as a single socio-political organism.

Our people will as ever remain faithful to the party with a single heart and resolutely defend and accomplish the cause of the party in whatever storms.

It is the unshakable pledge and will of our people to uphold the illustrious leader forever with loyalty and carry the cause of the party to accomplishment.

The editorial calls for holding ever higher the banner of socialism, continue the revolution to the end and strictly apply the ideas and theories of our party.

It stresses that the party's organisational and ideological foundation should be consolidated like a rock in the future by strengthening our single-hearted unity in every way and defend the party's authority and prestige in every way by safeguarding our single-hearted unity like the the apple of the eye and thus carry forward the purity of the blood of the cause of chuche down through generations.

Continuance of Revolutionary Tradition Urged

SK1902044792 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0600 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Unattributed talk: "Our Party Is the Great Guiding Star Which Brilliantly Inherits and Develops the Anti-Japanese Revolutionary Tradition"]

[Text] Nearly 70 years have passed since the historical beginning of our revolution was marked. The exciting events which have been engraved on the chronicle of the glorious Korean revolution are numerous. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song embarked on the road of the revolution from his early days; founded the immortal chuche idea, reflecting the demands of the times and the aspirations of the people; and, since then, has pioneered the revolution independently and creatively by embodying the idea. On this course he has founded the glorious revolutionary tradition.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is a great tradition shining with independence and creation. The anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle was not a mere armed struggle for national liberation. It was a sacred struggle to realize the independence of the working masses under the banner of the chuche idea for the first time in history. Because of this, the guiding ideology, theory, and method of the revolution, which should be taken as a guiding principle in the course of the revolution and construction, have been extensively embodied in the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and rich struggle experiences and achievements summed up in it.

Only by relying on this tradition can the task of national liberation, class liberation, and human liberation be brilliantly fulfilled and the tasks arising in social reform, nature remaking, and human reform be successfully solved. The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is rich in its content and has an extraordinarily great power to influence because it was created in the flames of unprecedentedly arduous and difficult struggle.

The anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition has become not only the mighty driving force pushing our revolution and construction to an ever-victorious road, but also the source of the invincible might which gives our people courage and firm faith in certain victory because it manifests an encyclopedic content, ranging from experiences in building the party, the government, public organizations, and the Armed Forces, and experiences in carrying out the united front work to establish the revolutionary work method and people-oriented work style.

Indeed, the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition is the greatest and most glorious tradition which can be found nowhere else, and, accordingly, it is precisely the pride and dignity of our party and people to have such a revolutionary tradition. The great vitality of the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition has been clearly verified through the practice of our revolution which has traversed the single road of victory under the banner of chuche.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, by brilliantly inheriting and developing the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition with his tested and wise leadership, is more firmly deepening the cornerstone for the ages on which the Korean revolution can advance along the single road of victory forever.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: Our party has not only correctly solved the question of inheriting leadership, but has also invariably advanced the chuche revolutionary cause along the single road of victory by thoroughly safeguarding and defending the glorious revolutionary tradition achieved amid the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and by advancing, consistently grasping chuche-oriented revolutionary line and policies.

The basic purpose of the party in inheriting the revolutionary tradition is to continue the revolution and consummate it to the end. The basis in inheriting the revolutionary tradition is inheriting the leader's revolutionary ideology, strengthening the main force of the revolution by every means, and constantly enhancing the role of the main force. Proceeding from this, in inheriting and developing the revolutionary tradition the dear comrade leader has given priority attention to inheriting the leader's revolutionary ideology and to strengthening the main force of the revolution.

The dear comrade leader is above all defending and inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition with its purity intact. The purity of the revolutionary tradition is precisely the life of the revolutionary tradition. Only when the purity of the revolutionary tradition is thoroughly guaranteed can it become the historic root of the party and the revolution and keep up the bloodline of chuche with purity intact. The life force of the revolutionary tradition lies precisely in how its purity can be defended. Guaranteeing the purity of the revolutionary tradition means recognizing only the revolutionary tradition founded by the leader and thoroughly inheriting and developing it.

The only tradition that our party should inherit is the chuche tradition which was personally created by the great leader. No other tradition other than the revolutionary tradition founded by the respected and beloved leader can exist. Manifested in this is the firm determination of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il to consummate our revolutionary cause by relying only on the chuche-oriented tradition. Proceeding from this the dear comrade leader has consistently led the people not to allow any phenomena in which the chuche-oriented revolutionary tradition is damaged or obliterated even to the slightest degree and to resolutely safeguard, defend, inherit, and develop the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sternly smashed the manuevers of the insidious alien and subversive elements who tried to mix the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition with a tradition which has nothing to do with it and, thus, has resolutely safeguarded and defended the purity of the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition. Along with this he has also actively found all assets achieved during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and has seen to it that all tasks in the revolution and construction are fulfilled on the foundation of these assets.

The new secret bases, slogans, and documents discovered recently in the secret camp of Paektu and many other areas in the country, could beam their brilliant rays to the world because of the revolutionary leadership of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il who is safeguarding and defending the revolutionary tradition with its purity intact. Firmly defining it as the principle of the work of building historic sites of the revolution to guarantee the purity of the revolutionary tradition, the dear comrade leader has wisely led the work of restoring to their original states revolutionary battle sites and historic sites of the revolution which show the history of the great leader's heroic struggle and his activities in many fields. Thus, he has turned the whole country into a school for education in the revolutionary tradition. Also, he initiated and has energetically led the grand and vast work of illustrating the immortal classical works—which the respected and beloved leader personally created in the period of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle—in movies, operas, dramas, and novels.

Thanks to the dear comrade leader's wise leadership, the precious revolutionary assets that the great leader achieved in the formative period of the revolution can beam their brilliant rays in the era of our Workers Party, and, at the same time, be the firm cornerstone for the ages which makes it possible to inherit the bloodline of the Korean revolution with its purity intact has been provided.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is also fully [chonmyonjokuro] inheriting the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition. The extensive inheritance [chonmyonjok kyesung] of the revolutionary tradition is a principled problem arising in the party's correct leadership of the revolutionary cause. The revolutionary tradition manifests the basic principle and content which have vitality throughout the course of carrying out the revolutionary cause. Therefore, only by fully inheriting the revolutionary tradition can the revolution and construction be advanced victoriously and the consistence and continuity of the revolutionary tradition be thoroughly guaranteed.

Inheriting 100 percent of the revolutionary tradition founded by the leader, without deducting from it or adding to it, is precisely the basic principle that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has adhered to in inheriting the revolutionary tradition. Extensively inheriting the revolutionary tradition means to completely inherit, without any ommision, the content of the revolutionary tradition which has been developed and enriched in the course of the protracted revolutionary struggle since the historical beginning of the revolution was marked. This can be brilliantly realized only by an excellent leader [yongdoja], a great party, who infinitely treasures the assets achieved by the leader [suryong] and actively struggle to bring them into full bloom in reality.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is extensively inheriting the revolutionary tradition, ranging from the revolutionary spirit displayed in the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to the noble struggle experience, work method, and work style. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has taken the work of inheriting the revolutionary tradition as the most mighty political work which is closely linked with the practice of the revolution, not as a mere slogan. The slogan, "Production, study, life—all in the manner of the anti-Japanese guerrillas," presented by the dear comrade leader, reflects his intent to extensively embody the revolutionary tradition in the practice of the revolution.

The dear comrade leader has extensively embodied the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas' style, that is, the work mehtod of the great leader's style, in the course of leading the chuche-oriented leadership method created by the great leader. Thus, the dear comrade leader has seen to it that this work method fully displays its invincible might in the period of socialist construction.

The party's slogans, "Let the entire party mingle with the masses" and "We serve the people" vividly show how energetically the dear comrade leader has struggled to embody the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition and to extensively embody the work method of the great leader's style. The dear comrade leader has further developed and enriched the chuche-oriented revolutionary tradition achieved by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the course of his leadership in the historic cause of modeling the whole society after the chuche idea.

Our party's revolutionary tradition developed and enriched by the dear comrade leader comprises an extraordinarily rich, profound, and wide content which covers not only the principle of the chuche idea, party work, and party activity, but also all fields of the revolution and construction. The achievements and experiences of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il have registered in constantly developing and enriching the revolutionary tradition have indeed great and important significance. Thanks to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's extraordinary wisdom, unique ideological and theoretical activity, and excellent leadership, the anti-Japanese revolutionary tradition founded by the great leader will be further developed and enriched, and our revolution, that is, the socialist cause of chuche, will be ever-victorious.

South Korea

No Tae-u Urges North To Obey Letter of Treaty

SK1902101892 Seoul YONHAP in English 1001 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u called on North Korea to fulfill its treaty obligations and clear itself of the suspicions and misgivings about its nuclear weapons development Wednesday.

"The entire Korean people are closely watching all related developments on this vital issue, because North Korea's nuclear development will certainly threaten not merely the safety of the Korean people but the stability of the Northeast Asian region as well," he said in a statement issued to mark the effectuation of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchanges and Cooperation between South and North Korea.

The prime ministers of the two sides exchanged the basic agreement, putting it into force, earlier in the day at their sixth round of talks in Pyongyang. The joint declaration on denuclearization also took effect.

No warned Pyongyang that failure to take the necessary steps would result in a deterioration of inter-Korean relations and invite strong criticism from the international community.

"By promptly removing this dangerous stumbling-block, North Korea should make its own contribution toward opening a new era of reconciliation and cooperation under the new inter-Korean agreement," he said.

The president also emphasized the need for both Koreas to faithfully carry out the terms of the basic agreement.

"No pledge will have meaning unless it is faithfully translated into action without fail," he said.

He declared Seoul would do its utmost to fulfill the terms of the basic agreement and joint declaration, and challenged Pyongyang to make a similar pledge.

Noting that empty pledges often breed distrust and discord, No said the two sides should promote reconciliation, exchanges and cooperation as well as uphold the terms of nonaggression on the basis of mutual trust.

"I would like to emphasize once again that this is the only shortcut to the attainment of a structure of peace on the Korean peninsula and, eventually, national unification," he said.

Effectuation of the basic agreement meant the two Koreas could end their history of division and proceed together along the path to co-prosperity and unification, No said.

"Our efforts to transcend the barriers of ideology and system have now begun to bear fruit, and we have attained such valuable progress through our own efforts," he said.

Reports on North, South Premier-Level Talks

Premiers Urge Economic Cooperation

SK1802125192 Seoul YONHAP in English 1236 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik urged North Korea Tuesday to combine its resources and strength with the South to win the economic competition against the rest of the world.

"We have already joined the ranks of the newly industrializing countries despite our limited capital and resources," Chong said. "It will be possible to rapidly improve the standard of living of the people if we simply promote effective economic cooperation between us."

Speaking at a banquet hosted by his North Korean counterpart, Premier Yon Hyong-muk, Chong also appealed to North Korea to help reunite the 10 million people separated between South and North.

"They do not even have the means of exchanging news with those in the other side of the peninsula," Chong said. "Furthermore, the elderly are passing away one after another without being able to visit their relatives, from whom they were separated almost half a century ago.

"Unless we heal their wounds and reunite their families, we cannot and should not expect an era of genuine reconciliation to open," he said.

Chong said he and his delegation from the South had come to Pyongyang to witness "an exciting event"—the coming into force of two historic accords, the Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression and Exchanges and Cooperation Between the South and the North and the Joint Declaration of the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula.

Declaring that distrust, antagonism and confrontation belong to the past, Chong said: "We must now march toward the peaceful reunification of our homeland by establishing peace, becoming reconciled and cooperating in line with the ardent wish of our 70 million people."

Chong reminded his hosts that written pledges alone will never bring peace or unification.

"It is obvious," he said. "Sincere and smooth implementation of the written accords is the key to genuine reconciliation and cooperation."

Chong, carrying the inter-Korean agreement and denuclearization declaration signed by South Korean President No Tae-u, arrived in Pyongyang earlier in the day. He is scheduled to hold the sixth round of prime ministers' talks and possibly to meet North Korean leader Kim Il-song during the visit.

Meanwhile, Premier Yon stressed, in his speech at the dinner, the need for the two Koreas to faithfully fulfil the basic inter-Korean agreement and the denuclearization declaration in their common bid to settle peace and advance the national reunification.

He pointed out that those agreements were the "valuable embodiment" of the 70 million Korean people's will to unify, settle peace, cooperate and reunify the peninsula.

Support Nuclear-Free Peninsula

SK1902020992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0151 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Feb. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—South and North Korea effectuated three agreements Wednesday on basic relations and a nuclear-free Korean peninsula at the sixth prime ministers' meeting here.

Premiers Yon Hyong-muk of the North and Chong Won-sik of the South, in a nationally televised ceremony, exchanged the agreements in the opening session of the talks, showing that both sides had completed the domestic procedures for putting them into force.

Chong arrived Tuesday with a 90-member delegation for the premiers' talks, which began in September 1990 and which Seoul and Pyongyang alternately host.

The three are the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression and exchanges and cooperation, the joint declaration for a nuclear-free Korean peninsula and the agreement on formation and operation of inter-Korean subcommittees.

South and North Korea signed their first basic agreement since national division when the prime ministers met in Seoul for the fifth round of talks on Dec. 13.

They also struck an agreement on New Year's Eve for a nuclear-free Korea, with both sides abandoning possession or introduction of atomic weapons and reprocessing and enrichment capabilities.

With the effectuation of the basic agreement, South and North Korea will negotiate replacing the 1953 Armistice with a peace formula, install a liaison office at the truce village of Panmunjom within three months, establish political and military exchanges and cooperation subcommittees within one month, and form military and exchanges and cooperation committees within three months.

The nuclear-free declaration says the two sides will form a Joint Nuclear Control Committee (JNCC) for mutual inspection of military and civilian facilities designated by the other side.

The declaration says Seoul and Pyongyang will form the JNCC within one month of the declaration's effectuation, but officials are expected to agree on its formation and operation at this round of talks.

The agreement on subcommittees says six people from each side will sit on the three subcommittees. They will meet once a month at the truce village of Panmunjom but they can arrange more meetings at different locations if both sides agree.

The subcommittee meetings are closed-door sessions and the results will not be announced unless both sides agree to it.

'Black Cloud' Lifted

SK1902025492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0231 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Feb. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—The three inter-Korean agreements are the result of the people's will to overcome their own the misfortunes cast on their nation by outside forces, South Korean Prime Minister Chong Won-sik said Wednesday.

Officially effectuating the agreements on basic relations and a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, Chong said he was sure 1992 would be the first year for the establishment of a commonwealth on the Korean peninsula when the agreements were fully implemented.

North Korea, he added, needed to relieve concerns that it was developing nuclear weapons by immediately accepting mutual inspection with South Korea.

Chong and his North Korean counterpart, Yon Hyong-muk, at sixth inter-Korean high-level talks here exchanged documents effectuating the agreement on reconciliation, nonaggression and exchanges and cooperation, the joint declaration for a nuclear-free Korean peninsula, and the agreement on formation and operation of subcommittees.

Yon, speaking first at the opening session, said that the agreements marked "historic progress" on the road to national unification.

The agreements would be faithfully implemented through sincere efforts by both sides according to the people's will for national unification, he said.

"We have lifted the black cloud of war and conflict from the Korean peninsula with these agreements, and we will build peace free of nuclear weapons, nuclear threat, foreign military troops or bases," he said.

Reporters Note Optimism

SK1902121892 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 19 Feb 92 p 3

[By reporters Yi Sang-chol and Pyok Wan-sik from Pyongyang and Panmunjom]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Approximately 20 North Korean reporters appeared in front of Panmungak, the North side's area of Panmunjom, at around 0815 on 19 February and exchanged greetings and talked with reporters from the South.

In connection with North-South summit talks, North Korean reporters generally were optimistic, saying: "If the upcoming round of talks brings fruition, such talks can take place easily." Pak Chun-min, an editorial writer for MINJU CHOSON, said, however: "The South must release Yim Su-kyong, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, and other people who have been detained for their visits to North Korea to promote an atmosphere for such talks."

North Korean reporters also said: "The focal point of the talks will be the nuclear issue." They expressed their interest in the South Korean military's opinion by saying: "The South side is strongly insisting on a trial inspection because the South side's military is critical of the North-South agreement and denuclearization declaration, is it not?"

Asked whether Secretary Kim Chong-il would inherit the presidency early, NODONG SINMUN reporter Kim Kwang-chin said: "It has been said in South Korea that Secretary Kim's appointment as supreme commander of the military is a violation of our constitution. This is an incorrect interpretation of our socialist constitution." He also said: "Secretary Kim exerts real power in all domains. Therefore, the early transfer of the presidency is not necessary."

Spokesman Answers Reporters' Questions

SK1902063692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0611 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Pyongyang, Feb. 19 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea hopes for an early agreement with North Korea on the formation and operation of a Joint Nuclear Control Committee (JNCC), Yi Tong-pok, spokesman for the Seoul delegation to the sixth round of inter-Korean high-level talks, said here Wednesday.

In a briefing that followed ceremonies effectuating three inter-Korean agreements, Yi said the two sides should sign a JNCC agreement before the Southern delegation left for Seoul.

Following are questions and answers between Yi and some of the 80 journalists at the press conference.

[Reporter] Among the various topics in the agreements that went into effect today, the issues of nonaggression and arms control are deemed to be most crucial. What does South Korea plan to do concerning arms control?

[Yi Tong-pok] Article 12 in the inter-Korean Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, and Exchanges and Cooperation exemplifies measures on arms control through military confidence-building. Such issues will be discussed at the military subcommittee and military committee which will be formed soon. We hope they will be formed at the earliest possible date. Especially, we hope the military committee will be formed in April, although the deadline is set for May 19.

[Reporter] What are the relations between the military subcommittee and military committee?

[Yi] The military subcommittee will deal with practical matters on detailed issues in the inter-Korean agreement. The military committee will handle not only such issues but also various other military problems between South and North Korea. The subcommittee will continue to exist even if the military committee does its role.

[Reporter] The inter-Korean agreement did not pass the National Assembly in South Korea. Were there any internal problems?

[Yi] The agreement defines in its preamble that inter-Korean relations constitute a special provisional relationship geared to unification, not a bilateral relationship. In the South, the National Assembly ratifies treaties and agreements signed with other countries and the inter-Korean agreement does not belong to this category.

[Reporter] At the second round of inter-Korean high-level talks in Pyongyang, chief Southern delegate Kang Yong-hun said he could not make any decision on the proposal for nonaggression because the matter would require National Assembly ratification.

[Yi] At that time, we in the South tried to include in the agreement that both South and North Korea would abide by the United Nations Charter as U.N. members. If done so, the agreement might have become the object for National Assembly ratification, but the North then argued that such words should not be included in the agreement. There is a difference between our proposal made at the second round of talks and the agreement that has just gone into effect.

[Reporter] Are there no problems in the legal effects of the agreement even if it did not pass the National Assembly?

[Yi] All procedures have been completed as the two sides have fully taken steps for effectuation. North Korea has accepted the fact that we have completed internal procedures.

[Reporter] What do you think is the most difficult problem that remains to be solved at this time?

[Yi] There are problems concerning the formation of the three subcommittees and the schedule of the talks. But the most important thing is to adopt an agreement on the formation and operation of the joint nuclear control committee. We hope the issue will be resolved in tomorrow's session. If it is not resolved in the on-going talks, it will take a considerable time with all the contacts at (the truce village of) Panmunjom and the two prime ministers' signing. The agreement on JNCC should be signed before our delegation leaves Pyongyang at the latest.

[Reporter] What will be on the agenda at the seventh round of talks? What problems are likely to appear in the course of implementing the inter-Korean agreement on basic relations?

[Yi] The two prime ministers should sign and effectuate a subsequent accord to the agreement on basic relations because a liaison office, a military committee and an economic exchange and cooperation committee should all be established within three months from the effectuation of the agreement. It is difficult to predict problems that may emerge in the course of the agreement's implementation. Problems, if any, will be discussed at each subcommittee. It will not be easy to implement the agreement, but I am optimistic as the two sides have already produced the agreement itself.

Exchanges Depend on Nuclear Issue

SK1902030292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0207 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP)—South Korea will adjust the pace of inter-Korean economic exchanges to match North Korea's progress on nuclear issues, a senior government official said Wednesday.

If no concrete progress was seen in the immediate future with regard to nuclear issues, it would negatively effect inter-Korean economic cooperation, said the official, who declined to be named.

"The strong likelihood is that if North Korea fails to allow outside inspection of its nuclear facilities, full-fledged economic cooperation between the two Koreas will be put off until after the complete resolution of nuclear issues," he said.

North Korea signed a nuclear safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) last month and agreed with South Korea late last year on mutual pilot inspection of nuclear facilities on both sides.

Pyongyang has so far failed to ratify the safeguards accord, however, raising doubts about whether outside inspectors will be allowed access to North Korean nuclear facilities.

The official said the government would fully prepare for active economic exchanges and cooperation with the North despite the problems.

"But concrete cooperation projects like investment in the North can proceed only after the nuclear issues are resolved completely," he said.

For instance, the Daewoo Group would be allowed to go ahead with its dispatch of a feasibility survey team to the North in connection with joint venture schemes agreed on during group Chairman Kim U-chung's recent visit to Pyongyang, he said.

The transfer of capital and facilities to the North would depend on the North's attitude toward nuclear issues, he said.

The official said, however, that there was no change in the policy to inaugurate a South-North Korean exchanges subcommittee and an economic exchanges and cooperation subcommittee as envisaged in the basic inter-Korean agreement.

"Still, our policy is not to hasten the economic exchanges and cooperation set to be discussed by these panels under circumstances where no nuclear issues are resolved," he said.

The sixth inter-Korean prime ministers talks opened Wednesday in Pyongyang for a two-day run with the agenda focused on nuclear issues.

South Delegates Decline Invitation

SK1902092592 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 19 Feb 92 p 3

[By reporter Chong Chong-mun from Pyongyang]

[Excerpts] The North and South delegates entered the main conference room [of the People's Palace of Culture] at 1000, shook hands, and talked about the weather, the itinerary, pollution, and other matters for 10 minutes. [passage omitted]

During the conversation, the North side invited the South side's delegation to see a mass gymnastics display that children would perform this afternoon at Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

In response, Prime Minister Chong Won-sik refused the offer in a roundabout way by saying, "I do not know whether our delegation will be able to go."

When the atmosphere became strange, the North's delegate An Pyong-su, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, said: "This is a special invitation by the chairman of our Education Committee." He also said: "The display is an artistic gymnastics display, and those children will be waiting for you. So, please be sure you are able to go there."

Then, Prime Minister Chong again refused the offer by saying: "Our delegation will probably have something else to do." [passage omitted]

Reports Continue on North-South Cooperation

Government Urges Economic Exchanges

SK1802124792 Seoul YONHAP in English 1230 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has decided to push for the signing of an inter-Korean basic agreement on bilateral economic cooperation in preparation for activation of joint ventures and direct merchandise trade between the two sides, an Economic Planning Board official said Tuesday.

The pact would be designed to provide the legal framework of inter-Korean economic exchanges in the future, the official said.

He said it will be the basis for the two Koreas to conclude agreements on prevention of double taxation, investment guarantee and other subsidiary accords in the future.

"Differences over political and military issues have been standing in the way of the inter-Korean dialogue on economic exchange," the official said. "We are determined to push for the pact as talks on economic exchanges would certainly be in full swing once nuclear issues are settled in the sixth prime ministers talks."

Daewoo Permitted to Contact North

SK1502131492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—The National Unification Board has given a green light to the Universal Marine Co. to ask North Koreans working at a shipping company in Singapore for information, industry sources said Saturday.

The sources said the permit was issued Tuesday [18 February].

Universal will contact officials of Tonghae Shipping Co., one of the largest shipping companies in North Korea, for information that will allow it to make the best use of North Korean ports.

Daewoo Group Chairman Kim U-chung and several other leading South Korean industrialists have been given government permission to contact North Koreans, but it is the first time that a medium-sized shipping company has obtained a permit.

If the contacts between Universal and Tonghae succeed, South Korean shipping companies will have a better understanding of the port situation in North Korea and be able to engage in services, the sources said.

South Korean shipping companies have often given up shipping services to North outside as they could not draw up a navigation schedule due to lack of information on North Korean ports.

There are four shipping companies in North Korea—Tonghae, Sohae Shipping Co., and joint ventures between North Korea and the former Soviet Union, and between North Korea and Poland.

The four companies have 89 ships of a combined 442,000 tons, and they handle only 20 percent of the annual shipments, leaving the rest to Japanese and other foreign vessels.

North Invites Refinery Investment

SK1802091092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—Lucky-Goldstar International Corp., a major South Korean general trading company, has been invited by a North Korean firm to invest 200 million U.S. dollars in a large-scale oil refining and chemical project in North Korea, business sources said Tuesday.

Sungni Chemical Co. of North Korea contacted Lucky-Goldstar with the proposal through a trading company run by an ethnic Korean in Beijing in December, the sources said.

Lucky-Goldstar has confirmed that Sungni obtained an official guarantee issued by the Administration Council, the North Korean cabinet, before making the proposal, it was also said.

Sungni has also proposed bartering the South's crude oil or chemical raw materials with the North's zinc ore, nonmetals and processed oil products, the sources said.

Lucky-Goldstar officials confirmed receipt of the proposal and said they had started studying it after close consultation with South Korean Government agencies.

North Korea had imported oil from the Soviet Union and China, but now faces a severe shortage because both suppliers demand payment in hard currency.

Anthracite Coal Imported

SK1402235192 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Feb 92 p 6

[Text] Anthracite coal has been directly imported from North Korea through barter trade, which is a departure from the previous method of indirect trade of the item via a third country.

The Ministry of Energy and Resources said Lucky-Goldstar International Corp. Jan. 16 brought in 20,000 tons of anthractice coal from North Korea through Inchon in return for the right to export color TVs and petrochemical products to the North.

South Korean general trading houses, including Samsung, Ssangyong and Lucky-Goldstar, are to import 170,000 tons of anthracite coal this year, the ministry and industry sources said.

South Korea imported 69,000 tons of anthracite from the North through a third country last year for the first time since 1983.

The South Korean firms are expected to ship consumer goods directly to North Korea in return for the right to import coal from the North, they said.

Industrial analysts say fears that surging imports of anthracite coal causing a glut on the local market have arisen, as the item is piling up.

Photo of Kims Shows Prominence of Chong-il

SK1802115692 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Feb 92 p 2

[By correspondent Yi Nak-yon from Tokyo]

[Text] Japanese media reported from Pyongyang that on page 1 of its 17 February edition, NODONG SINMUN, an organ of North Korea's Workers Party, carried a report on Secretary Kim Chong-il's 50th birthday with a photograph that shows Kim Chong-il standing in the center and Kim Il-song standing at the right of Kim Chong-il [from the perspective of the viewer] with a person in between the two.

The Japanese media said that it is rare for Kim Chong-il to be seen in the center of a picture that shows Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il together and that this is noteworthy in connection with the rumors that the power succession is imminent.

Kim Chong-il's Succession Likely After Next Fall

SK1402040192 Seoul SISA JOURNAL in Korean 20 Feb 92 pp 50-52

[Interview with Ko Yong-hwan, a former North Korean diplomat who defected to South Korea in May 1991 while working in Congo, by Kim Chun-ok, chief of SISA JOURNAL's International Department—place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Kim Chun-ok] What do you think of Kim Chong-il's appointment as supreme military commander in December 1991?

[Ko Yong-hwan] I, too, was really surprised. North Korean diplomats proudly say that North Korea's socialist constitution is the best in the world. The Constitution stipulates that the president has the prerogative of supreme command over the military. I once thought that when Kim Il-song returned from China last year he would form something like a central military advisory committee and, following the Chinese example of Deng Xiaoping, become the chief of this committee composed of O Chin-u, Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Paek Hak-nim, Yi Ul-sol, and other people of the older generation and hand the rest of his power over to Kim Chong-il. In reality, even though ordinary soldiers and lieutenants and captains consider Kim Il-song to be the supreme commander, generals and political cadres have considered Kim Chong-il to be the supreme commander for 10 years. Therefore, Kim Chong-il's appointment is merely symbolic. It is clear that Kim Il-song's intention to hand power over to Kim Chong-il will be implemented more speedily, however.

[Kim] How do you think North Korea will respond to North-South summit talks?

[Ko] [passage omitted] Conditions for summit talks have not been promoted in North Korea. If summit talks take place, even diplomats will be surprised as if a cataclysmic change were taking place. An absolute majority of North Korean people will not be able to understand such summit talks. North Korea's main objective from summit talks is to pursue economic benefits. Conscious that South Korea holds the key to North Korea's improved relations with the United States and Japan, North Korea seems to have decided to try to achieve a frontal breakthrough.

[Kim] North Korea is expressing its intention to hold summit talks via people who are visiting North Korea, is it not?

[Ko] I think that Kim Il-song is playing word games. Kim Il-song reportedly said this and that to Daewoo Chairman Kim U-chung. Even while denouncing South Korea, North Korea is making remarks filled with hope. By so doing, North Korea appears to be trying to confuse South Korea. North Korea thinks that South Korea will readily accept summit talks if North Korea offers them. North Korea is trying to hold summit talks and high-level talks in its own way. North Korea is participating in North-South talks merely to receive economic assistance from South Korea and lure Japanese businessmen. What North Korea needs now is time and money.

[Kim] How can he play word games even though he has much to gain from summit talks?

[Ko] That assessment is purely from a South Korean perspective. North Korean people, young and old, have the fixed idea that they cannot live with the United States, Japan, and South Korea. North Korea is undergoing changes, of course. The reality is that the more loudly North Korea laughs outwardly, the more sternly it frowns internally. We must see North Korea in view of its two-faced nature. North Korea always considers South Korea to be an enemy that it must crush when it gains enough power to do so. North Korea is most fearful of internal political chaos which may be created by summit talks. North Korea thinks that it can gain economic benefits through meetings with Chairman Kim U-chung, for example.

[Kim] North Korean diplomats have been recently saying they want to hold summit talks earlier?

[Ko] South Korean media appear to expect much from the remarks by Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee. Traveling overseas, we diplomats said in around 1990 that "top leaders must meet to resolve the reunification issue." We said this mainly to Third World countries, this statement has not been known widely. Therefore, such remarks as Kim Yong-sun's are nothing new. North Korea entered the United Nations and has opened up to the international community merely because its economic situation has been aggravated. In private meetings, Foreign Ministry officials unanimously express their concern about North Korea's economic situation. All the working-level officials feel it necessary to effect changes in all domains. What North Korea fears most is ordinary people becoming restless. Under these circumstances, North Korea is inclined to avoid anything sensational.

[Kim] Is it incorrect for South Korean media to predict early summit talks?

[Ko] What North Korea wants to gain from summit talks is economic benefits. If North Korea's situation is further aggravated, it will propose summit talks. If we wait a little longer, North Korea will propose summit talks through such formal channels as high-level talks. Because he has some plans, Kim Il-song referred to summit talks when he was meeting with a businessman like Chairman Kim U-chung.

[Kim] There are various speculations on Kim Chong-il's succession of power.

[Ko] Kim Chong-il took control of the party in the 1970's and diplomacy and political control in 1983. In North Korea, approximately 90 percent of power has been transferred to Kim Chong-il, who, as a result, takes charge of personnel administration. At present, Kim Il-song is merely the cap of a huge statue called North Korea. However, I consider it too early for Kim Il-song to transfer his presidency to Kim Chong-il. According to North Korea's logic, the post of party general secretary must be given to Kim Chong-il first. A party congress must be convened to do so, and the party Central Committee must release slogans or red letters [as published] a year to eight months before a party congress is convened. There must be a large-scale political 'campaign' for this. There is no such campaign at present, however. For a son to take away his father's presidency with Kim Il-song's birthday ahead is inappropriate in view of North Korean people's thinking. Therefore, I think, it is likely that an announcement will be made in late April or early May, after Kim Il-song's birthday celebrations, and the post of party general secretary will be handed over to Kim Chong-il at a party congress in October or within this year. A party congress must be convened when the Seven-Year Plan is concluded next year. The seventh party congress and the elections of party general secretary and president must take place next year. I think, because the situation in North Korea is changing radically, however, the transfer of the post of party general secretary is possible even this October. Therefore, I can say, President No will meet some time before October or before his term expires with Kim Il-song.

[Kim] What is the 10 percent which Kim Chong-il failed to control?

[Ko] Basically, Kim Il-song controls diplomacy with senior Chinese and Japanese politicians and agricultural policies at home. Kim Il-song said many times, "I am the 'agricultural commander'." During his New Year speech for this year, he even declared that this year is a 'year of bumper crops.'

[Kim] How do you think North Korea will change when Kim Chong-il takes full control of power?

[Ko] It is clear that Kim Chong-il will take full control sooner or later. What change will take place in political and military circles? I think fundamental change has all taken place. He appointed his confidants to all the middle-level or higher posts. People like Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Paek Hak-nim, and Yi Ul-sol will all leave their posts. At issue are whether North Korea's domestic and foreign policies will change. A good thing about him is he may speed up reforms and opening up because he is 50, a young age. This is our wishful thinking. He may effect Chinese-style opening up, which young technocrats support heartily. A negative prediction, which is more likely, is that not even the best fortuneteller can predict what will happen in North Korea, given his abnormal character formed in his youth, mistrust of people, and unstable character. Kim Chong-il respects Stalin and Hitler. Under Hitler, there was Kaltenbrunner, who reported to him plain and simple. Kim Chong-il said to State Security Department officials, "Work like Kaltenbrunner." This means he respects Hitler. He was said to have even read Hitler's *Mein Kampf*. He also respects Marshal Zhukov, who commanded the Soviet Army during World War II. One more thing I would like to add is that everyday he drinks, plays Western card games, and watches striptease. It would be correct to say he is different from ordinary men. Torch marches started after Kim Chong-il had come to the fore. They remind us of Nazi shock troops. It is clear that if he takes power, unanticipated events will take place more often than now with Kim Il-song in power. Radical policy changes will frequently take place, and the possibility of another 25 June war will be greater depending on the extent of North Korea's isolation. North Korea's relations with the United States and Japan may become brisker.

[Kim] Kim Chong-il reportedly exercises the right to sanction almost all reports, does he not?

[Ko] That was a means for Kim Chong-il to take full power in the early 1980's. He took control one domain after another, saying, "Bring any difficult matter to me." Kim Il-song knows this and says, "I feel at ease because of the secretary in charge of organizations [referring to Kim Chong-il]."

[Kim] What do you think of North Korea's diversification of its diplomatic activities by taking advantage of the United Nations?

[Ko] North Korea will use the United Nations mainly for two purposes. It appears that North Korea will try harder to cavil at South Korea's remarks that North Korea's "UN admission will be conducive to reunification" and will says, "We will see how conducive it will be." North Korea may even give trouble to North Korea over the environmental issue. It will use the United Nations to invite more assistance from the UN Development Program and the Food and Agricultural Organization. [passage omitted]

Young Men Rush No's Motorcade; Stopped by Police

SK1802141992 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network in Korean 1200 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Around 1630 today, several young men who were waiting at the corner of Kumnam rotary, Kwangju rushed toward President No Tae-u's police motorcade when he was leaving the South Cholla Provincial office. This created a stir, but there was not any noteworthy accident because the police stopped them.

At that time, President No was leaving the provincial office after receiving a report on the province's work plan. Kwangju Tongbu Police took a young man to the police station and are investigating him. It has been revealed that this man is Yu Chung-hak, 28 years of age, and a member of the May Injured Union.

DP Calls for Clean Politics, Stable Prices

SK1902055592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0240 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP)—The main opposition Democratic Party (DP) announced Wednesday that it would work for clean politics, stable consumer prices and law and order.

Declaring that "the unified opposition Democratic Party is the only alternative," it said it would strive to realize genuine local autonomy and eliminate the monopoly on power of people from one area of the country.

These are the five planks of the DP's platform for the general elections.

The DP said it will insist on holding local elections in the first half of the year. President No Tae-u has announced his decision to postpone the local elections because of the economic burden they would impose on the nation.

The DP will also work to scrap the National Security Law, bar inspection of mail, ban electronic bugging, institutionalize a special audit system and allow public servants of 6th grade or lower to form trade unions.

With regard to foreign and defense policies, the opposition party said it would strive for gradual disarmament based on the inter-Korean Agreement on Reconciliation and Nonaggression and cut the length of military service to 18 months for all men.

In economics, it stressed stable retail prices and improvement in the balance of payments in addition to realization of the so-called real name system of banking and settlement of housing problems.

The DP emphasized the need to scrap the anonymous ownership of real estate, to have thorough and comprehensive taxation of capital gains and make the Bank of Korea independent from the administrative branch of government.

DLP Platform Promises Continued Economic Growth

SK1902015392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0129 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) announced its platform for the parliamentary elections Wednesday, pledging to build 2.5 million houses and apartments by 1996 and hold the annual rise in consumer prices at 5 percent.

The DLP also promised the people that it would maintain the annual economic growth rate at 7 percent and bring per capita income up to 11,000 U.S. dollars by 1996 while working to help realize "a mature democratic society and culture" in Korea.

The ruling party said it would promote closer, cooperative relations with North Korea through a summit meeting.

The DLP Platform Committee, chaired by Na Ung-pae, worked out the party's public pledges Wednesday on 180 items in 50 categories that will highlight the party's efforts to solve housing problems, reforms for the homeland reserve forces, revitalization of farming and fishing villages and the postponement of local elections.

The ruling party also pledged to reform the banking through a gradual introduction of the "real name system," aimed at dismantling the country's underground economy.

As for the housing plans, the DLP said it will build 500,000 units every year throughout the 1990's to lift the rate of supply from 72 percent in 1990 to 93 percent in the year 2001.

In addition, the DLP plans to actively foster the growth of small and medium-sized companies and relieve workers of their tax burden. It will also encourage young people from farming and fishing families to continue their family businesses by waving the requirement for military service.

By the year 2001, the party will try to increase the share of subways and electric railways in public transportation to 75 percent in Seoul, 40 percent in Pusan, and 25 percent in Taegu, Kwangju, Inchon and Taejon.

DLP, DP Spokesmen Hail North-South Agreement

SK1902060992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0542 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 19 (YONHAP)—Ruling and opposition parties welcomed effectuation of the inter-Korean Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonagression, Exchanges and Cooperation, and the joint declaration on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula Wednesday.

Pak Pom-chin, deputy spokesman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), said that the DLP saluted with 70 million brethren the exchanges of the historic documents, thus putting them into effect, at the prime ministers' talks in Pyongyang.

"The antagonistic confrontation between the two Koreas, which lasted for over half a century, came to a full stop with this and we hope inter-Korean efforts for peaceful unification are materialized further through summit talks," Pak said.

Pak Wu-sup, deputy spokesman of the main opposition Democratic Party (DP), said: "We are very glad reconciliation, exchanges and peaceful co-existence between South and North Korea have become possible. They are nationally long-sought wishes."

DLP Co-Chairman Intends To Run for Presidency

SK1602062592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0932 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Kangnung, Kangwon Province, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-pil, a co-chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP), hinted Saturday at his willingness to compete in the nomination race for the party's presidential candidate after the general elections.

Asked whether he would run in a race for DLP presidential candidate, Kim said, "Nobody needs to avert any possibility. I will not avoid at any cost and be carrying out faithfully whatever I would be assigned to do as a result of the general elections."

He made the remark in a meeting with reporters after a local party rally here.

Cho Yong-chik, deputy party spokesman belonging to Kim's intraparty faction, said that Kim's remark could be taken as a sign of his intention to compete in the party's nomination race.

Defense Minister Orders Management Reform

SK1702043792 Seoul YONHAP in English 0401 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—The nation's military leaders are working for better personnel management and more effective use of manpower in close consultation with field commanders.

Sources at the Defense Ministry said Monday that top military leaders launched a study after Defense Minister

Choe Sae-chang ordered them last week to reform and rationalize personnel management in order to boost solidarity and morale in the armed forces.

Speaking at a regular monthly meeting of ranking ministry officials Feb. 13, Choe said the ministry had long recognized the need for fair and rational management of personnel but had failed to carry it out.

Specifically, he said the armed forces should be able to deploy the right men in the right positions and make the best use of its power in this era of specialization in the world, which is changing at a faster pace than ever before.

On a similar note, Gen. Kim Chin-yong, the army chief of staff, sent a letter Feb. 1 to all army commanders above the battalion level ordering them to abolish all private and fraternal organizations within the army.

Kim's order was aimed at solidifying the armed forces and maintaining the army's neutrality in politics, but it was also understood by many as meaning that the army should end its favoritism based on school, home province and personal connections in promotions and assignments, the sources said.

There was a regrettable tendency, for instance, to give "better treatment" to Korea Military Academy (KMA) graduates than officers of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps (ROTC) and other service schools, critics said.

This kind of favoritism, most apparent in promotion to the rank of general, sapped the morale of the officers in the ROTC and heightened their dissatisfaction with the army in general, they said.

It has been pointed out that about 20 percent of the army's generals are from the ROTC and other non-KMA sector. The U.S. Armed Forces are said to draw 60-70 percent of their generals from ROTC.

To eliminate the discrimination, the army recently abolished a system of giving service numbers to graduates of each service school and created a unified system. It is also considering instituting a multiple screening system for officers' promotions, the sources said.

Despite all these efforts, however, many observers believe that dissatisfaction in the officer corps among the ranks will not go away unless and until military leaders get rid of their old-boy network and regionalism.

Government To Shorten Military Service for Some

SK1802083692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0600 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—The government has decided to shorten the military service period for reservists with jobs in industry in an effort to expand the supply of skilled manpower, a government official said Tuesday.

Han Tuk-su, the Trade and Industry Ministry's director general of industrial policy, said in a speech to businessmen Tuesday that reservists working in industry under a special military service exemption guideline may soon have shorter service terms than the current five years.

The government was also considering making more industrial firms eligible for the skilled manpower program, Han said, hinting that the Ministry would submit a bill to that effect to the National Assembly this fall.

Han was addressing a breakfast meeting of the Korean Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which has called on the government to expand the military exemption scheme to help ease Korea's serious shortage of manpower.

The government would introduce a differential system of service for workers according to the demand for their skill, replacing the current system that sets service terms at five years regardless of ability, he said.

The number of people benefitting from the revised system, Han said, would increase to 45,000 at 3,000 workplaces from 28,000 at 2,500 workplaces.

New Assistant Director for National Security Named

SK1702141392 Seoul YONHAP in English 1240 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (YONHAP)—Song Yong-uk, 56, a former national tax administrator, has been appointed to replace Kim Yong-su as first assistant director of the agency for National Security Planning (NSP) as of Tuesday.

Song, a 1959 graduate of the Korea Military Academy, worked for the now-defunct Korea Central Intelligence Agency and NSP. He served as the administrator of the office of National Tax Administration (ONTA) during 1987-88.

Kim was known to have been designated as a candidate for the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's national constituency in the general elections.

New Commander Appointed for 7th Army Corps

SK1802023992 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 92 p 3

[Text] Army Maj. Gen. Yi Chae-tal, operation planning director of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will be promoted and named as commander of the Seventh Army Corps.

He will succeed Lt. Gen Yi Hyon-pu who was killed in a helicopter crash Feb. 14.

Seoul Protests Japanese Violation of Tokto Waters

SK1602013992 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Feb 92 p 2

[Text] Seoul yesterday filed a protest with Tokyo through the Japanese Embassy in Seoul for violating Korean waters, the Foreign Ministry said. It said a patrol boat flying the Japanese national flag appeared on the seas about a 1 mile off Tokto Island in the East Sea Friday.

A Foreign Ministry official said the ministry called in a Japanese Embassy official yesterday morning and informed him of the discovery of the patrol boat. The ministry lodged a strong protest, he said.

The embassy official reportedly promised that he would report it to his government immediately.

The ministry official said Japanese patrol boats showed up on the seas near the island almost every year. Seoul filed a protest whenever it happened, he said.

Some Japanese claim that the island off the East Coast of Korea is part of Japanese territory.

Fishing Agreement Reached With Russia

SK1802121292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0934 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (OANA-YONHAP)—Russia has agreed to allow South Korean fishermen to catch 70,000 tons of fish in Russian economic waters this year in return for a fishing toll, the National Fisheries Administration (NFA) said Tuesday.

At a bilateral meeting of fisheries officials in Vladivostok Feb. 10-14, Russia gave Korean fishermen permission to catch 55,000 tons of Alaskan pollack, 5,000 tons of mackerel, 5,000 tons of squid and 5,000 tons of other fish, an NFA official said.

Korea will pay 299.50 U.S. dollars a ton for pollack and 125 dollars for other fish, but the prices for squid and mackerel will be decided later, he said.

Both countries had agreed at the first Korea-Russia fisheries committee meeting, held in Seoul in January, that Korea could catch 430,000 tons of fish in the Russian economic sea zone—30,000 tons on a barter basis and 400,000 tons for payment or under "joint ventures," which are linked to cooperation in repairing and building fishing vessels or constructing joint-venture fish processing plants.

As the quota for payable catch was set at 70,000 tons, the other 330,000 tons will be caught in joint ventures, according to the official.

It was also agreed that a joint venture quota under which Korea and Russia exchange fish and services will be discussed in May when 15 Russian enterprisers visit Seoul.

On a barter-like fishing quota, Korea will supply Russia with the same amount of sardine or other fish and technologies as the value of the 30,000 tons of fish Korea catches in Russian waters, he said.

Industries Speed up Economic Ties With Vietnam

SK1502035292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0229 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—South Korean industry, in a rush to increase its economic ties with Vietnam, will send the first investment mission to Hanoi next week and inaugurate an economic cooperation committee in March.

The Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KCCI) will launch the Korea-Vietnam economic cooperation committee next month. About 80 firms have applied for a seat on the committee.

An investment mission, sponsored by KCCI, will be in Vietnam Feb. 19-29 on the first visit by a Korean investment mission since November. The group will comprise 15 representatives of 18 enterprises and officials of KCCI and the Trade and Industry Ministry.

Mission members will meet with economic policymakers, inspect factories in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City and survey the feasibility of joint-venture production lines.

Banks Move To Open Offices in Vietnam

SK1802083292 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 18 (YONHAP)—The Export-Import Bank of Korea has obtained government permission to open an office in Vietnam and the Korea First Bank will soon ask for a permit to start a joint venture bank with Vietnam, financial industry sources said Tuesday.

The sources said the Export-Import Bank would send a survey team to Vietnam next week or early next month to collect information on the investment climate

The bank will draw up an application to open an office in Vietnam based on the survey and will file it with the Vietnamese Government in the second half of this year to open the office before the end of the year.

The sources said the bank would face no big problems in establishing the office despite the absence of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

The office, when opened, will examine the investment conditions in Vietnam and will offer financial support for Korean firms operating there.

Korea First Bank, main correspondent bank of the Daewoo Group, is currently consulting government authorities on establishing a joint venture bank in Vietnam, the sources said.

The joint venture, tentatively named "Vietcong Bank," will open with capital of 10 million U.S. dollars, 40 percent of it from Korea First Bank, 10 percent from Daewoo, and the remaining 50 percent from the Vietnamese Government.

The joint venture project has made progress since the recent visit to Vietnam by Energy and Resources Minister Chin Nyom, the sources said.

Vietnam has good conditions for Korean firms and banks with its cheap labor, rich resources and wide market, the sources said.

Businessmen Want Northeast Asian Economic Council

SK1802022692 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Feb 92 p 6

[Text] Moves are afoot in Northeast Asia to form a private council to bind South and North Korea, Russia, China and Japan into a single economic zone.

Business leaders in these nations began work on the council's creation last year with a view to coping with the trend toward economic regionalization in Europe and North America, sources in the Federation of Korean Industries said yesterday.

If the council is created as planned, it will better facilitate talks and implementation of private economic cooperation in the region, the sources said.

The idea first emerged in individual contacts at an international meeting last year to discuss development of the Tuman River basin in northeastern North Korea.

South Korean business circles hope to create a Northeast Asia economic council grouping private economic organizations in both Korea, the Chinese provinces of Heilongjiang, Liaotung and Jilin and the Russian Far East.

If the initial undertaking succeeds, the council could be expanded to include other areas of China and Russia, and even Japan, the sources said.

The federation plans to invite business leaders from the areas involved to discuss inauguration of such a council by the end of the year, they said.

Foreign Stock Investments Surpass $500 Million

SK1502013092 Seoul YONHAP in English 0021 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 15 (YONHAP)—The South Korean stock market has attracted 397.5 billion won (523 million U.S. dollars) from foreign investors, who were given direct access at the beginning of the year, a securities source said Saturday.

As of Thursday, 385.3 billion won, or 96.9 percent, had been used to buy stocks, 8.1 billion won deposited in non-resident accounts and 28.1 billion won remitted to foreign countries.

Foreigners registered with the Korea stock exchange number 753—485 individuals and 268 corporations.

By nationality, 162 are American, 128 British, 232 Taiwanese, 78 Japanese and 153 others.

Customs Administration Reports Trade Deficit

SK1702141092 Seoul YONHAP in English 1157 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Seoul, Feb. 17 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea registered a deficit of 9.66 billion dollars in its external trade last year with its exports and imports totaling 71.87 billion U.S. dollars and 81.53 billion dollars, respectively, the Office of Customs Administration (OCA) said Monday.

The figures represent a gain of 10.5 percent in exports and a whopping 16.7 percent jump in imports over the previous year, according to statistics compiled by the office.

Imports of raw materials used for manufacturing export products grew only 10.1 percent to 24.72 billion dollars while those of goods for domestic consumption increased 19.8 percent to 56.85 billion dollars.

Among major domestically-consumed imports were machinery of which amount climbed 19.9 percent to 2.11 billion dollars, fuel 11.1 percent to 1.04 billion dollars, steel products 49.6 percent to 928 million dollars and, food and beverage 47.3 percent to 766 million dollars, the OCA said.

Exports were sluggish, particularly in the labor-intensive industrial sector. The office said footwear exports dropped 11.1 percent to 3.58 billion dollars and wood products plummeted 9.3 percent to 364 million dollars.

Korea sold 18.56 billion dollars of products to the United States and bought 18.89 billion dollars worth of American goods in return, posting 335 million dollars in deficit, it said.

In trade with Japan, Korea suffered 8.76 billion dollars' deficit—12.36 billion dollars in exports and 21.12 billion dollars in imports.

Korea also recorded 151 million dollars in red figure in trade with the European Community (EC) last year—9.73 billion dollars in exports and 9.88 billion dollars in imports, according to the office.

Criticism of Industries Federation Grows

SK1502000292 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Feb 92 p 6

[Text] Harsh criticism over the role of the Federation of Korean Industries (FKI), a grouping of Korea's major large enterprises, is arising among its members and business circles.

The criticism seems to be focused on FKI's failure to fully reflect the opinions of corporations and its lukewarm attitude toward major economic policies directly linked to business activities.

Since the democratization move began to spring up in almost all sectors in 1987, a growing number of people have attacked giant enterprises for their quick growth, which they considered to be the result of government protection.

The government, for its part, is trying to tighten the reins on large corporations in an apparent move to calm down complaints and to achieve balanced development.

"The economic and political climate has changed swiftly, and there is a lot of things the FKI has to do, but the federation has taken no action in fear of possible government pressure and public criticism," a FKI member said on condition of anonymity.

Discontent in the business circle was well mirrored by the FKI's new year news conference Jan. 4, in which only five of the 23 group chairmen attended.

Participants at the conference were Yu Chang-sun, chairman of FKI, Choe Chang-nak, vice chairman of FKI, Kim Kak-chung, chairman of Kyungbang Ltd., Cho Sok-nae, chairman of Hyosung Group, and Chang Chi-hyok, chairman of Kohap Group.

Owners of the nation's biggest business conglomerates—Samsung, Hyundai, Lucky-Goldstar, Daewoo, and Sunkyong—did not show up, a sign of the big economic powers' indifference to FKI's role.

In 1991, FKI held group chairmen's meetings 13 times, but no one occasion drew more than half of the regular members.

At the press conference, Yu could not comment on FKI's position on political funds, only saying in principle that business leaders should help create a healthy atmosphere in the upcoming parliamentary and presidential elections, as he had failed to collect business tycoons' opinions.

As the differences in view between the FKI and its members deepens further, some members even question the existence of the federation.

Some have complained of FKI's past actions against government measures, including the designation of core businesses of major business groups, heavy tax imposition on Hyundai Group, and the separation of ownership and management.

The FKI, headed by Yu and Choe, former prime minister and economic minister, respectively, has been operated not by listening to business demands, but by kowtowing to the government, another FKI member said.

The latest decision of four companies, including Samyang Foods Co. and Oriental Precision Co., to secede from the FKI is also presumed to be related to the federation's poor performance, he said.

To avoid growing criticism over FKI's role, the federation should exert all-out efforts to address member companies' difficulties and demands, while voicing the collected views to the government and public, he said.

Burma

Mission To Solve Refugee Problem Successful

BK1802124892 Rangoon Radio Burma in English 0712 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Article by Po Toke from THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 18 February 1992 issue entitled: "Meetings Were in Frank, Cordial Atmosphere"]

[Text] The trip to three townships in Rakhine [Arakan] State by the fact-finding mission exemplified the cetana [goodwill] of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] to prove to all that the best possible is being done for the well-being of the people there.

The group headed by Rakhine State Law and Order Restoration Council Chairman Western Command Commander Major General Mya Thinn and Minister for Information Brigadier General Myo Thant and including members of the Information Committee of the SLORC held meetings with the residents of villages in the village tracts, in a free, frank, and cordial atmosphere.

Many of the residents of the villages, the vast majority of whom are Bengali Moslems, were not receptive to the allegations by foreign radio stations that those who fled across the border westward were motivated by fear of harassment or other reasons. The main criteria for two or three households each from some of the villages going away was that the head of household did not have a fixed abode, that he was in financial distress burdened by the plurality of wives and his many children, and they were the shady characters whose real intent for leaving Myanmar [Burma] was questionable. They did not know what they were doing. Moreover, there were in Rakhine State those who may well be put down as illegal immigrants because the contiguous and porous border allowed crossings back and forth as and when those who like to do so chose to cross.

The SLORC, since assumption of duties of state, has been doing all it can for common good. The fact has been borne out by tangible results in the social, economic, and human development sectors. However, there are those who still stubbornly align to the stigma that just because the military government or what is popularly known as the tatmadaw [armed forces in colloquial Burmese] government is doing it, they cannot spare any credit. Then like the Western media, which has been bombarding us with rays of ill will, has been doing there are those who are bent on discrediting the SLORC [sentence as heard]. Such foul matter suits those whose allegiance is misplaced, whose sense of values and whose response are not in terms of greater good, not the majority who appreciate what is being achieved.

The fact-finding mission was successful in creating rapport with many of the Moslem elders of the communities visited and also the residents. Maybe there could have been a few who harbored apprehension or reservations about the visit. These could be a negligible few. For once the conversation got under way, people cheered up with the knowledge that the mission came in good faith and was sincere in listening to what people there had to say.

Many of those who recounted why those at Maungdaw had not put the blame on the RISA [expansion unknown] and RSO [Rohingya Solidarity Organization] terrorists who had confounded problems getting innocent people [word indistinct] by creating misunderstanding.

In the light of what have been perpetrated, like those who seek to drive a wedge between people and state. It must here be stressed that Myanmar is interested in promoting and perpetuating friendly relations and in further strengthening them. It must also be made clear here that Myanmar exercises a highly-principled foreign policy. It is based on respect for equality among peoples and equality of nations and upholding the five principles of peaceful coexistence. And Myanmar's active and independent foreign policy also takes the nonaligned independent and just stand on international issues.

This nation gives preference to maintenance of friendly relations with all nations especially good neighborly relations. This nation has also shown continued support of an active participation in the United Nations and its organizations. This nation also gives (?preference) to pursuance of mutually beneficial and multilateral cooperation in line with her independent foreign policy. This nation favors regional consultation and beneficial cooperation in regional economic and social matters and has always actively participated in the maintenance of world peace and security, and in the creation of equitable economic conditions. This nation favors amity in its dealings.

Strongly adhering to these principles, the SLORC has consistently worked for promotion and perpetuation of friendly relations with neighbors. Those who seek to drive a wedge between other nations and peoples should cease to do so in the interest of [word indistinct] and decency.

Teachers Cautioned on 'Unscrupulous Elements'

BK1802091092 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Major General Tin U, secretary-2 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC]; Colonel Pe Thein, minister for health and also for education; and U Khin Maung Yin [name as heard], minister for construction, accompanied by responsible personnel inspected Bassein Degree College Library and office construction activities at 1600 yesterday.

Maj. Gen. Tin U and ministers were welcomed by Lieutenant Colonel Maung Maung Than, secretary of the Irrawaddy Division Law and Order Restoration Council, member U Sai Ko Lay, and responsible personnel. U Saw Charlie, assistant engineer of Public Works, explained the various works being carried out for the construction of the library and office. The secretary-2 and party next proceeded to the college's main hall and were welcomed by Acting-Principal Dr. Soe Yin, lecturers, and teachers.

At the meeting with teachers at the college's main hall, Dr. Soe Yin and Registrar-1 U Zaw Lwin explained the situation concerning the staff and students, teaching plans, administration, and security matters. The secretary-2 and ministers gave necessary instructions.

Col. Pe Thein, minister for health and for education, then delivered an address. [passage omitted] He said the closure of colleges is not only a great loss to the students but also to the country, and the teachers must strive for the better pursuit of education with constant momentum when the colleges are reopened. Continuing, he explained that teachers must beware of internal and external unscrupulous persons within the Irrawaddy Division who try to disintegrate the union and disintegrate the defense forces. He next urged teachers to teach students not only prescribed texts but also other extracurricular experiences which are beneficial to the state. He finally urged teachers to train students to be conscientious and to love the country.

Maj. Gen. Tin U, secretary-2 of SLORC, next said matters relating to teaching, administration, and security affairs should be well prepared in time for the reopening of the universities and colleges. He said that as there was a need for the expansion of the college, there was also a need to properly maintain existing buildings. In this era when our own nationals were administering the colleges, it has been found that maintenance is very slack, and the teachers must know that they are mainly responsible.

The secretary-2 explained that refresher training courses are being conducted for university and college teachers before the reopening of the universities and colleges. He said that the training is being conducted in order that teachers, after clearly knowing the situation of the country, should not only engage themselves in teaching but also assist in other administration matters. He also said that plans are being made for teachers of basic education high schools to attend similar refresher training courses during the summer vacation.

Maj. Gen. Tin U continued to say that the colleges had to be closed unavoidably and effective measures must be undertaken for the peaceful pursuit of education when the colleges are reopened. He said that effective teaching methods and systematic administration systems must be used. [passage omitted]

Continuing, the secretary-2 explained that the teachers should be loyal to the state, since the state is providing them with their salaries. He then said colleges were closed because of weak administration, and effective measures should be undertaken once the colleges are reopened. [passage omitted]

SLORC Abolishes More Political Parties

BK1402085792 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Order No. 5/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 13 February 1992]

[Text] The following is an order abolishing political parties which are unable to systematically form basic party organizations and provides a list of party members:

1. At present there remain only 40 legal political parties under the Political Parties Registration Law as the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has, by issuing orders, abolished political parties for various reasons, and the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections has revoked registration of some political parties.

2. The Elections Commission, having scrutinized the organizational standing and organizational progress of registered political parties, believes that since these remaining political parties have, after being granted registration as political parties, been engaged in organizational activity for about three years, their organizational standing and organizational progress have reached a reasonable stage of stability.

3. In scrutinizing political parties, it is found that some political parties were not only able to have their candidates elected in the elections, but were unable to systematically organize basic party organizations and provide a list of party members.

The commission believes that in implementing a compact and stable democratic system, such political parties should not be allowed to continue to exist.

4. As such, the SLORC, in accordance with the submission of the Elections Commission, has abolished effective today the following political parties, which have not been able to have their candidates elected and which are unable to organize basic party organizations and provide lists of party members:

A. Kachin State National Democratic Party
B. Unity and Development Party
C. League of Peasants' Unions, Union of Myanmar [Burma]
D. United Trade Union Congress, Union of Myanmar
E. Democratic League for the National Races of the Shan State
F. National Progressive Youth of Myanmar

5. This order shall have the force of law.

By the authority vested in me.

Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, Secretary-1 of the SLORC.

Home Ministry Notice on Political Party Fund

BK1402094392 Rangoon Burma Television Network in Burmese 1330 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Notification No. 1/92 of the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs, dated 13 February 1992]

[Text] As the funds and properties owned by the political parties are those contributed and transferred by the party members and the public, they are public funds and property. In order that such funds and properties may be maintained and utilized systematically by the political parties, and thus misappropriation, cheating, and theft may not be committed, it is necessary that protection should be given under the 1963 Public Property Protection Law.

Committing such offenses shall be punishable under the said law with transportation for life or imprisonment of a term not less than 10 years and shall also be liable to fine.

As such, in exercise of the power conferred by Section 2, Subsection D of the 1963 Public Property Protection Law, the Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs of the Government of the Union of Myanmar [Burma] hereby declares that the following political parties which have been registered in accordance with the Political Parties Registration Law and which exist lawfully are included in the expression, as well as any other organizations referred to by the said law:

1. Kachin State National Congress for Democracy
2. Kamans National League for Democracy
3. Kayah State All Nationalities League for Democracy
4. Democratic Organization for Kayan National Unity
5. Chin National League for Democracy
6. Zomi National Congress
7. Ta-ang Palaung National League for Democracy
8. National Unity Party
9. Democracy Party
10. Graduates and Old Students Democratic Association
11. Naga Hills Regional Progressive Party
12. United Nationalities League for Democracy
13. Union Danu League for Democracy
14. Union Pa-o National Organization
15. Union National Democracy Party, UNDP
16. Mara People's Party, MPP
17. Patriotic Old Comrades League
18. Mro or Khami National Solidarity Organization, MKNSO
19. Mon National Democratic Front
20. Arakan League for Democracy
21. Shan Nationalities League for Democracy
22. Shan State Kokang Democratic Party
23. Lahu National Development Party, LNDP
24. National League for Democracy
25. National Democratic Party for Human Rights
26. Kokang Democracy and Unity Party
27. Peasants Unity Organization
28. Patriotic Youth Organization
29. Union Karen League
30. Lishu National Solidarity, LNS
31. Youth Unity Organization
32. Wa National Development Party
33. Democratic Front for National Reconstruction, Union of

Myanmar

34. Workers Unity Organization

Signed: Phone Myint, Lieutenant General, minister, Ministry of Home and Religious Affairs.

Loan Signed for Satellite, Thermal Plant Projects

BK1502101092 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] Brigadier General Win Tin, deputy minister for planning and finance, and Mr. Liang Feng, ambassador of the People's Republic of China, signed and exchanged a memorandum of understanding today in the conference hall at the Ministry of Planning and Finance.

According to the memorandum, the PRC will send two survey teams for a satellite ground station construction project and supply of spares needed for Moulmein Thermal Power Plant. The expenses for the satellite ground station and supply of spares for the thermal plant will come from an interest-free loan of Renminpiao Yuan 50 million which is granted under the bilateral agreement on economic and technical cooperation.

The signing ceremony was attended by Deputy Energy Minister U Tin Tun and responsible officials from the PRC Embassy and departments concerned.

Rebels Attack Pa-an Market; One Killed

BK1802150992 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Terrorist insurgents have been disrupting the peace and tranquility by firing with small arms and launchers at dwellings and setting fire to and destroying public buildings trying to cause death and maim innocent people. Thus, on 17 February at 2220, a group of about 20 KNU [Karen National Union] terrorist insurgents entered the southern most part of Pa-an [Karen state capital] and set fire to the No.6 ward market and randomly shot at innocent people.

The terrorist insurgents left in a southward direction after an encounter with our defense services personnel.

As a result of the incident, the ward market was destroyed by the fire and innocent persons Ma Aye Aye Maw of Pa-an, 21, died of splinter wounds while Kyaw OO, Ma Nan Htay Tin, 25, and Ma Zin Mar Myo, eight months, were wounded by splinters.

Our defense services columns are in the process of pursuing the fleeing terrorist insurgents.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Badawi 'Official' Visit to Cambodia Previewed

BK1902074292 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Datuk Abdullah Ahmad Badawi begins his three-day official visit to Cambodia today at the invitation of the Supreme National Council, SNC, president, Prince Norodom Sihanouk. He will exchange views with Prince Sihanouk on development in Cambodia as well as to explore the type of assistance Malaysia could offer to that country.

A Foreign Ministry statement said the visit is aimed at promoting closer relations and indentifying areas of cooperation between both countries. Also included in the delegation are Malaysian businessmen. This reflected their interest to participate in Cambodia's restructuring program following the end of its 13-year-old civil war.

Malaysia is one of (?19) signatories of the United Nations-sponsored Cambodia peace accord in Paris last September which paved the way for the end of Cambodia's civil war.

Shared Satellite Use for ASEAN Proposed

BK1702062692 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0349 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Indonesian Information Minister Harmoko Sunday proposed common satellite usage for ASEAN member countries to enhance the exchange of information in the region.

He said the move could further strengthen the unity and relationship of member countries through easy access of information.

"I will be discussing the matter with Malaysian Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat," he told reporters on arrival at the Kuala Lumpur International Airport for a private visit to the country.

He said he would later discuss the proposal with his other counterparts in the region before bringing it up at next year's ASEAN information ministers' meeting in the Philippines.

Harmoko said it was vital to prepare the information and telecomunication technologies in the ASEAN region towards globalisation.

Currently, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines are renting Indonesia's satellite for their domestic transmissions. Indonesians have access to the programmes transmitted from these countries through the satellite, he said.

More Communist Party Members Allowed To Return

BK1702134292 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Feb 92 p 3

[By Rashid Yusof]

[Text] Langkawi, Fri.—Another 60 former Communist Party of Malaya [CPM] members and 10 of their children have been allowed to return to Malaysia, Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Mohamed Haniff Omar said today.

This brings the total number of ex-CPM members granted permission to resettle here to 73. The first batch of 13 former CPM members was accepted for rehabilitation last year.

Tan Sri Haniff said the second batch of 30 ex-CPM members and seven children returned here last Tuesday.

They came back through the various entry points and were escorted by police to their rehabilitation centres.

The third batch of 30 adults and three children would return next Thursday.

Speaking to newsmen at the international airport here, Tan Sri Haniff said all those who have returned were ordinary party members.

"None who is here or coming back soon is a party leader," he said when asked if the returnees included ex-CPM central committee members.

Tan Sri Haniff said about 300 former CPM members, including former secretary-general Chin Peng, were still in Thailand waiting to return.

He is here to attend the Fifth Malaysia-Thailand Joint Commission meeting (JCM).

On the JCM, he said the main issues concerning the police were the border incidents, cross-border smuggling and the encroachment of Thai fishermen into Malaysian waters.

The police had some specific proposals on these areas but he declined to divulge them.

He said Malaysian police and their Thai counterparts enjoyed close working relations covering many areas.

On the deployment of the Police Field Force at the border in Padang Besar following last year's armed intrusions by Thai security personnel, he said they would remain there until the police were satisfied with the security situation.

Military Cooperation With Brunei To Increase

BK1402103292 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0837 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 14 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysia and Brunei will increase military cooperation including having more joint exercises, Malaysian Defence Minister Mohamed Najib Tun Razak said Friday.

The Brunei Air Force would be allowed to use Malaysian airspace for exercises and Brunei soldiers could train at local military training institutions, he said.

Since Malaysia was buying a simulator to train its pilots to handle Hawk fighter jets which it had ordered from British Aerospace, it also offered Brunei the use of the facility in case the oil-rich sultanate decided to buy similar aircraft, he said.

Najib was speaking to reporters after accompanying the Sultan of Brunei Sultan Hassanal Bolkiah on a visit to the Royal Military College (RMC) in Sungai Besi near here.

For a start, the RMC offered two places to Brunei military cadet officers to train there during the August intake.

Najib said Brunei welcomed all the offers.

Ministers See 'Urgent Need' for GATT Conclusion

BK1802071492 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0600 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Malaysia and New Zealand have voiced their support for a quick conclusion of the GATT talks on which no compromise has been reached after five years. The visiting New Zealand trade negotiations minister [title as heard], Philip Burdon, said this to reporters after calling on Malaysian International Trade and Industry Minister Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz. He said both countries emphasized the urgent need for a quick conclusion instead of working toward other solutions.

The talks have been bogged down by rows over agricultural trade with farm-exporting nations, including New Zealand blaming the European Community for halting progress by clinging to enormous farm subsidies. The new deadline for a basic conclusion of the GATT is on 12 April this year.

On bilateral trade, Mr. Burdon said New Zealand's exports to Malaysia increased by 53 percent last year. Malaysia's exports to New Zealand, meanwhile, grew by 63 percent in 1990 following the rapid industrialization in the country. Mr. Burdon said trade between the two countries would continue to grow at the same pace in years to come in view of the good government-to-government relationship. Datuk Sri Rafidah is expected to make a trade visit to Wellington in July. Mr. Burdon also congratulated the minister for the formation of ASEAN's free trade area scheduled to take off next year.

Foreign Media Groups Urged To Set Up Offices

BK1502061292 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0354 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb. 15 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Foreign media organisations can find out for themselves whether Malaysia practises press freedom by setting up their regional bases here, Information Minister Mohamed Rahmat said Friday.

He said it was unethical for the world press to come here periodically and only meet opposition members and get one-sided stories.

"It is better for them to establish a base here and get the information from all quarters in the interest of balanced reporting," he told reporters here.

He said many foreign print and electronic media organisations and wire agencies had responded positively to his announcement recently that the Malaysian cabinet had agreed to make Kuala Lumpur a regional media centre.

Mohamed said he had been discussing with representatives from the foreign media their needs for establishing their regional offices here.

He said regional news magazines, which had a big circulation in Malaysia, should seriously consider setting up bases here "to enable them to look after their markets well."

He said Malaysia had much to offer such as satellite facilities to be launched within the next three years and a new international airport at Sepang about 70 km southwest of here.

Police Deny Mass Arrest of Sarawak Tribesmen

BK1702112792 Kuala Lumpur BERNAMA in English 0952 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Feb 17 (OANA-BERNAMA)—Malaysian police Monday denied news reports that several indigenous people in the East Malaysian state of Sarawak have been arrested since January this year.

The Federal Police Public Affairs Division acting chief, Deputy Superintendent (DSP) Reduan Aslie, said police had arrested only one man, a Penan [tribesman], on 11 February in connection with a crime under the Public Order and Prevention of Crime Ordinance 1969.

The arrest of Anderson Mutang Urud had nothing to do with the Penans' attempt to protect their lands and forests as alleged by foreign news reports, he added.

The spokesman of an alliance formed by representatives of 25 indigenous and tribal peoples organisations who held a conference in the northwestern Penang state last week, had expressed concern about the news that the government had arrested Ibans from Machan, 44 Kenyahs from Belaga, a Kelabit from Limbang, and an unknown number of Penans from the upper Baram area in Sarawak since January.

"There was no mass arrest as alleged except the one made on Anderson Mutang related to a criminal offence," DSP Reduan said.

A resolution adopted at the Penang conference also called on the government to refrain from further arrests of the Sarawak native people and to release those in custody.

The conference unanimously adopted a resolution for an international alliance against the destruction of territories and forests of indigenous and tribal peoples.

Cambodia

Sihanouk Speaks on Public Health at Hospital

BK1802105992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Speech by Prince Norodom Sihanouk during a visit to the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Hospital in Phnom Penh on 17 February—recorded; italicized passages in French]

[Text] My most humble respects to the two most venerated and worshipped supreme patriarchs and all members of the Buddhist clergy present here; my respects to His Excellency [H.E.] Chairman Chea Sim and to all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

First of all I would like to thank most worshipped and beloved supreme patriarchs and all venerable monks present here for making an excellent victory prayer for me. With deep gratitude and great affection, I thank H.E. Chairman Chea Sim for kindly accompanying me here. H.E. Chairman Chea Sim always keeps me in high esteem and I also keep him in high esteem. I reserve the greatest love for him because he kindly gave me the best chance and greatest honor to come to greet all of you, my children, in this precinct and others coming from nearby precincts of our capital of Phnom Penh. I also thank all responsible persons who have organized this loving and solemn reception in my honor at this Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Hospital.

Allow me to inform you that I have many excellent reminiscences of this great achievement: the noble and majestic hospital built in the name of friendship between Cambodia and the Soviet Union, now known as the Russian Federation. I have good reminiscences of this hospital. As the chairman representing all of you has just said in his very significant speech, I inaugurated this great achievement during the time of Sangkum Reas Niyum [Sihanouk's Popular Socialist Party]. And I would like to add that my wife, too, has fond memories of this hospital, which she frequently visited in the 1960s, to distribute humanitarian gifts to the patients in her capacity as the chairman of the Cambodian Red Cross.

In coming here, I feel most satisfied and moved to see that the Cambodian People's Party [CPP], chaired by intelligent and distinguished H.E. Chea Sim, and the State of Cambodia [SOC] Government, headed by prominent H.E. Hun Sen, have revived all the sectors that Samdech Euv [Prince Father] and Sangkum Reas Niyum served and speedily developed in 1950s and 1960s. The CPP and SOC have carried on this mission of Sangkum Reas Niyum in all fields of national construction and rapid development. Beginning from scratch in January 1979, they made all-out efforts to rebuild the nation through various means, consenting to various sacrifices, pooling the resources of all our people in order to revive our country in freedom, independence, and territorial integrity, and bringing about one achievement after another in national reconstruction up to the present.

Now I am working with you and we are working hard and relentlessly day and night. We have harmoniously cooperated, working hard so that our country can develop and consolidate with 100 percent success the independence, freedom, and sovereignty of our nation, striving to succeed in all domains of national reconstruction, in improving the living conditions of our people, and in rapidly bringing prosperity to our fatherland in order to keep it abreast of other countries. This is necessary because from Mr. Lon Nol's coup d'etat in 1970 to Mr. Pol Pot's reign, we regressed while others were advancing. During the time of your Samdech Euv—that is, the time of Sangkum Reas Niyum—we marched onward along with other countries. We even progressed faster than some countries in Asia and in the Third World in building the nation and consolidating independence. However, after 1970 and especially during the era of Mr. Pol Pot, we retrogressed while others were progressing.

For this reason, I am extremely moved, happy, and satisfied with the CPP chaired by eminent H.E. Chea Sim, the SOC Government headed by distinguished H.E. Hun Sen, and the SOC with H.E. Heng Samrin as the chairman of the State Council, for making efforts to continue the mission of Sangkum Reas Niyum, for reviving any achievements that were not 100 percent obliterated during the two decades since 1970 by both wars and the reign of Mr. Pol Pot, the decades during which many Sangkum Reas Niyum achievements were damaged beyond repair. For this reason, Samdech Euv wishes to praise and express satisfaction with the CPP and the SOC with H.E. Chea Sim as a clear-sighted leader with the highest patriotism. I say this because, on the one hand, he has revived the good traditions and achievements of Sangkum Reas Niyum in the cities, the capital, and the provinces. He has revived and even developed them in the superior interest of both our fatherland and our people, young and old, men and women alike. On the other hand, all those Sangkum Reas Niyum achievements that are beyond repair from damage or destruction by wars or during the bitter period under the erroneous leadership of Mr. Pol Pot are replaced by a growing number of new achievements made in all fields by the CPP and the SOC headed by H.E. Chea Sim.

Today, we are paying particular attention to the public health sector. As I have already informed all of you in my previous speeches, the peace and health of our nation and people constitute a major foundation along with national independence and territorial integrity, a foundation for us to build Cambodia and link ourselves with the most glorious period in our history—a period of glory second to no other country in the world—that is, the period of Angkor. [applause]

I would like to recall once again that independence is the necessary foundation. Following this is peace. Now that we have been reunited, that we have been reconciled with one another in accordance with the teaching of Lord Buddha represented by the supreme patriarchs as the shade for all of us—Buddhism, our national and state religion, teaches us love, mercy, mutual understanding, respect for human life, an end to killings, reconciliation, and solidarity—that is the most ideal thing to have because peace can be obtained only through that. Our compromise and solidarity are the best thing for peace. This peace is necessary according to the advice of Lord Buddha in his capacity as the shade for all of us Buddhists, for all of us, and for our nation. Our nation's value rests in our religion. And in this matter also, H.E. Chea Sim, the CPP, and the SOC Government have linked themselves with the time of your Samdech Euv, of Sangkum Reas Niyum, by reviving and promoting Buddhism and Islam, the second religion of our nation. They have authorized religious worship. If we were a nation without religion, we would have dissolved as a nation already, just as in the experimentation of the bitter period. Therefore, it is a great accomplishment by the CPP and the SOC to have revived Buddhism, and declared Buddhism the national and state religion like before. To have permitted our compatriots to worship Buddhism, Islam, or any other subsidiary religions is a great deed. Our country used to have religion, with Buddhism as the shade, as the religion of the state, and the shade for our entire country.

Peace is thus the main foundation for national construction. Without peace, national construction cannot be performed 100 percent as we wish. With peace, there is no obstacle that we cannot jump over. No matter how great the difficulties, if we have peace as the asset of the state, as the foundation of the nation, we can use it to build our nation, bring about prosperity and glory, and link ourselves with the Angkor period. [applause]

The third, most necessary foundation for our nation is this public health sector. And I am very moved to see my children as doctors, a breed of people that were decimated during the bitter period. Now we have the new generation of doctors and those who have survived the bitter period—these people were to die but fortunately a few of them have survived—have been working day and night to teach and train the young ones. Now the School of Medicine has already been revived and we have more and more doctors in all branches, such as surgeons, pharmacists, and others. *General medicine*—that is, the field of medical science—in general now comprises many qualified and highly capable specialists. I would like most to express satisfaction with and high admiration at the CPP, the SOC Government, and all children, all doctors, and all excellencies who are leaders in the public health sector. I am most delighted. Coming here and in all my previous trips everywhere, I love to meet with my children in this sector. I see everywhere many doctors and many pretty nurses—like my grandchildren over there—and they can do their job well. Not only are they pretty, but they can work day and night to serve the fatherland and the people. There are more and more male nurses and health workers in all branches. Of course they are still in short supply. But even so-called civilized countries still experience the same shortage problem. It is natural that we are still short here and there. What counts most is the hard work, what Lord Buddha called industriousness. We need hard work, industriousness, and diligence. If we encounter an obstacle, we should work hard to overcome it through sacrifice, faith, and belief in the future of our nation, in our own immortal destiny.

Some people took the wrong road and our country almost disappeared, but it is now thriving. What does that mean? It means that we are very resilient. We refuse to die or to disappear as Cambodians, as Khmer. Therefore, I am very satisfied. In my entire speech here, I deal with the field of public health because our health is very important. I am 70 years old now but you can rest assured that although your grandfather is old, has grey hair, and is almost bald, he is still very strong. Some of you say that grandfather is old. Yes, but he is as strong as in the past. Grandfather would like to tell you that he has never been sick since his return to the country. When I was younger I sometimes had bouts of vertigo and had to resort to anti-aerophagia treatment. Now I do not even have to undergo that treatment. I do not know why I have become like this. Maybe it is because I am happy to see you. Some grandmothers and aunts just said that we have not seen each other for 21 years. How I missed you. I did not desert you, my children. I was prevented from coming back and seeing you by Messrs Lon Nol and Sirik Matak. When I returned during the time of Mr. Pol Pot, I was imprisoned and many of my own children and grandchildren were killed. I could not see all of you for over 20 years. Yes, we were separated for 21 years. After my return, I feel so happy that despite the hard work, I have not experienced even once my usual bouts of vertigo.

It is also thanks to the triple jewels of Buddhism and to the help of the Chinese medical couple—Dr. (Chin) and Mrs. (Chin)—who have constantly accompanied me for the past 20 years. I have been on a potion—no, not love potion, just plain medicine [laughter]—and I remain fully healthy and ready to serve you, my children. You, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, you have shouted "May Samdech Euv, Samdech Ta [Prince Grandfather] Live To Be 120!" But I think that 80 or 90 would be more than desirable. Yes, 80 or 90 would be more than I hope for, if that is the mercy of the Triple Jewels. I thank all of you, children, young grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, for kindly wishing me to live for 120 years. Therefore, I would be most happy to last for 80 or 90 years, just to serve you and nothing else. [applause] I have no intention of running any government. I only want to be the shade, the father of the nation, and help you at the call of my duty, which is to protect peace and bring about reconciliation among all of you so that we can have firm foundations—first, independence and territorial integrity; second, peace; and third, health of the people and nation [words indistinct] which in English is called national rehabilitation and in French la rehabilitation nationale [words indistinct]. Therefore, my duty is all that.

I would like to tell you again that good health is necessary. If we do not have good health and sufficient strength, we will not be able to build our nation proficiently. If we are healthy we can do virtually everything, not only in national defense but also in national construction. Speaking of national defense: Since we have peace, there is no more war. There are a few people in this or that faction who want to create insecurity, to continue the war. They would not succeed, however. The general trend is that we are too far onto the road of peace. There is no way of returning to the state of insecurity. [Words indistinct] by the Paris agreement of 23 October 1991 that we have signed and that constitutes the main foundation.

[Passage indistinct] with a sufficient number of doctors and nurses. I clearly see that there is development in this field. Wherever I go I see many schools and students. The main problem in education is to get a sufficient number of qualified teachers to teach the children. A shortage will spell difficulty in solving the problem 100 percent. Additionally, if the teachers are not qualified, the knowledge of our students will suffer accordingly. This means that the health and education sectors are always inseparable [words indistinct].

Now, let us talk about the shortage in equipment. Since I returned to the country and started working with H.E. Chea Sim, H.E. Hun Sen, H.E. Heng Samrin, and all excellencies who are ministers and outstanding members of the SOC Government—most of whom have kindly accompanied me here—an increasing number of countries have given aid with no strings attached, such as humanitarian, educational, and particularly health assistance. Therefore, we can be optimistic for our future. Why? Because should we remain short in equipment, means, and scientific and technical materials in the medical field, we clearly see that the United Nations, UN agencies, and other international organizations, such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and so on, have already come to help us. Also, some countries that are our true friends and that love us sincerely have come in to assist us. [words indistinct] When I went to Moscow, I met with Soviet leaders and asked them to give us a hospital, this one, which I inaugurated. Afterwards, now that the CPP has already revived and reopened it, I have visited the patients and to my great admiration the eminent doctors and nurses here have been working hard day and night without repose or rest to provide them with expert medical treatment. I would like to praise all of you again. I have also visited the operating room. You have taken tremendous care of it. You certainly know that there is still a shortage in equipment and foreign experts, who should have been working along with you. Of course, you are well qualified, but we continue to welcome the assistance of foreign professors, doctors, and specialists in medicine or the assistance of humanitarian organizations. We need such assistance and we always welcome such assistance. The more assistance we get the more welcome it is. The greater our need, the more assistance we will get from now on. The more assistance we receive, the greater need we will have for it, because our population is becoming much larger. In the bitter period, we were on the verge of extinction, but now we are thriving again. When I was separated from you, I had only grandchildren. Now I have many great-grandchindren and maybe great-great-grandchildren. Yes, we have become a big crowd again. As our population grows, so does our need for hospitals, medical equipment, and medicine.

Now, our great friend Russia is facing some problems at home. She might have to suspend her aid in terms of personnel or equipment to us, to this hospital in particular. However, it is fortunate for us that other good friends are coming to our rescue, such as France in particular—*France in particular*—providing us more and more with personnel, equipment, medicines, and anything that we need and that she can help. I therefore would like to thank the French Republic, *the French Republic, our respected and beloved French friends* for helping us. And there are other friendly countries—*other friendly countries and other international organizations, humanitarian organizations in particular*—that have come in to help us. The United Nations and other international organizations have come in to help provide us with health and humanitarian assistance. Therefore, I take this opportunity to [words indistinct]. In my opinion, the problems will be solved one after another. We can be sure of and have faith in the future of our nation, especially in this domain of public health.

I would like to end my comment on public health at this point in order to allow the two supreme patriarchs and all venerable monks to have their lunch before it is too late.

In concluding my speech, I am going to inform you that I would like to make a rather small but most heartfelt contribution to the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Hospital, a personal donation worth 500 U.S. dollars. Mr.

Chairman in charge of public health, please accept my personal donation. Yes, it is only a small, personal contribution of 500 U.S. dollars to this Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Hospital to help tie up any urgent needs. Second, there is the aid from H.E. Chea Sim on behalf of the SOC and the CPP [words indistinct] paying an official visit to this beautiful hospital. Most esteemed H.E. Chairman Chea Sim ordered his people to write two dedication letters with virtually the same meaning. I now read the first which has the same meaning as the second:

To the Prince Father of the Nation and respected princess: gifts and materials to be donated to the monks and your subjects who are receiving medical treatment at the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Hospital include:

1. for the construction of the hospital: 2 million riels;
2. ten sets of monk's wash cloth;
3. 250 scarves;
4. 250 pieces of clothing material;
5. 1,000 riels for each in-patient or a total of 250,000 riels for 250 in-patients.

The second letter also written by the people of H.E. Chairman Chea Sim and which is similar to the first one only adds serum as a new gift item. I read it as follows:

To the prince head of state, Father of the Nation: A number of gifts, money, and materials are to be distributed to the monks, for the repair of the hospital, and given to the in-patients, as follows:

1. Gifts to be distributed to 11 monks;
2. 2 million riels for the repair of the hospital;
3. Materials to be distributed to 250 in-patients;
4. 20 cases of serum for the hospital.

Thank you. [applause]

In conclusion, since the doctors and nurses of the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Hospital have asked me to write something in their book, I would like to read this note as follows:

I, Samdech Euv Norodom Sihanouk, have the greatest satisfaction and pride to express my deepest thanks to my compatriots, including the leaders and health personnel of the Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Hospital [words indistinct] during this solemn visit. I and my wife would like to express deepest gratitude to the people and government of Great Russia for spending considerable resources for years to enbale this hospital to always function in service of the Cambodian people and nation. I and my wife would like to express most sincere admiration from the bottom of our hearts to the CPP chaired by H.E. Chea Sim and the SOC with H.E. Hun Sen as chairman of the Council of Ministers and H.E. Heng Samrin as chairman of the Council of State for firmly adhering to the political path of rebuilding the Cambodian nation and bringing it back to prosperity after the dangers of the past decades of wars. It is thanks to this enlightened leadership that has made it possible for both national and international charitable benefactors, including France, to contribute to solving the health problems for the Cambodian people throughout the country, especially those in Phnom Penh. I and my wife would like to extend best wishes to all doctors, nurses, and health workers at this Cambodian-Soviet Friendship Hospital who have been diligently serving our people and nation. May all of them always enjoy the five blessings of Lord Buddha. Phnom Penh, 17 February 1992. [Signed] Norodom Sihanouk. [applause]

In concluding my speech, I pay my humble respects to the two most venerated and worshipped supreme patriarchs, and to all venerable monks. May all grandmothers, grandfathers, uncles, aunts, brothers, sisters, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren both here and everywhere else, may H.E. Chea Sim and Madame, excellencies, madames, ladies, gentlemen, and all friends, and especially may all my children from the health sector always enjoy the five blessings of Lord Buddha. Thank you. [applause]

Numerous Activities of Prince Sihanouk Reported

Hosts Reception for Diplomats

BK1902062192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] On the night of 16 February at the Khemarin Palace, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, and his consort hosted a reception for their excellencies, the ambassadors and diplomats of the UN Security Council's permanent member countries and Indonesia, and the chief of the UN Advance Mission in Cambodia.

During that reception, the ambassadors and diplomats also conversed with the prince on the implementation of the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia by all Cambodian factions and other parties concerned.

Greets Indian Diplomat

BK1902061392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] His Excellency Chandra Mohan Bhandari, diplomatic envoy of the Republic of India to Cambodia, paid a courtesy call on His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council, at the Khemarin Palace on the afternoon of 16 February.

Speaking to the Indian diplomat, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk said that the implementation of the Paris peace agreement on Cambodia was proceeding effectively. The prince added that the most urgent task was to quickly deploy the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia to verify the cease-fire, demobilize the Armed Forces, and prepare the elections in Cambodia.

Holds Talks With UNDP Team

BK1902061792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] On the afternoon of 14 February at the Khemarin Palace, a delegation of the UN Development Program, or UNDP, in Cambodia led by His Excellency [name indistinct] paid a courtesy call on and held talks with His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk Cambodia's head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC].

Also present on that occasion were SNC members representing all Cambodian factions.

The talks were focused mainly on issues related to the (?relations) between the UNDP and SNC and the all-round UNDP aid programs for Cambodia. The current, most urgent issues include the repair of communications lines, electricity, and health care.

Receives Australian Minister

BK1902054892 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0409 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK February 19—Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, received here Monday the visiting Australian Minister of Immigration, Local Government, and Ethnic Affairs Mr. Gerry Hand.

Speaking to his guest, Prince Norodom Sihanouk highly valued the all-round cooperation between Cambodia and Australia in the reconstruction of the war-torn country.

The prince recalled Australia's active contributions in peace process for Cambodia.

The Australian minister, in his reply, praised the prince's role in national reconciliation and concord. Mr. Gerry Hand pledged to help assist the Cambodian refugees and said he would visit the refugee reception centres in the northwestern Battambang Province.

Meets FUNCINPEC Delegation

BK1802073792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk has said that he would make every effort so that Cambodia will become a model liberal democratic country in Southeast Asia.

The prince said this in an audience granted to Mrs. (Sat), head of the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] of New South Wales state in Australia and first vice chairman of the FUNCINPEC Association in Australia, who led an eight-person delegation to pay a courtesy call on the prince and his consort at Khemarin Palace.

The prince told the delegation that the war in Cambodia has ended and peace and independence have returned to Cambodia. The prince told the guests that His Excellency Yasushi Akashi, UN representative to Cambodia, would be coming to stay in Cambodia until April 1993, that is until free elections are held in Cambodia.

In conclusion, the prince told the delegation to convey his deep affection to his children in Australia who jointly conducted the successful struggle overseas for national independence and to gain their rights and freedoms from the foreigners.

Offers Food to Monks at Palace Temple

BK1902061192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] On the morning of 18 February at the temple in the Royal Palace, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC], and his consort, offered food to 15 monks, including Supreme Patriach Um Sum of the Thammayut Buddhist sect.

Also present on that occasion were His Excellency [H.E.] Heng Samrin, honorary chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the State of Cambodia [SOC], and his wife; H.E. Chea Sim, chairman of the CPP Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; H.E. Hun Sen, vice chairman of the CPP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, and his wife; H.E. Chea Soth, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee; Prince Chakkrapong, vice chairman of the SOC Council of Ministers; H.E. Kong Sam-ol, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister attached to the Council of Ministers' cabinet; Mr. Hang Chuon, minister of information and culture; Mr. Min Khin, secretary general of the KUFNCD National Council; members of the royal family; and many other personages.

After the monks had chanted prayers dedicated to the souls of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk's royal ancestry and forefathers, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his consort together with members of the royal family, leaders of the SOC, and all persons there offered alms to the monks [words indistinct].

UN Group Visits Border Areas, Details Plans

BK1902122492 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1112 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 19 Feb (SPK)—"The most important problem is the demining to ensure security for those repatriated," stressed Prattley Winston, head of a group of UN civilian officials in charge of Cambodian refugees' repatriation during his recent visit to the border province of Banteay Meanchey, northwest of Phnom Penh.

Prattley Winston, based permanently in Bangkok (Thailand), added that first of all this requires the cooperation of all parties with the UN Advance Mission in Cambodia (UNAMIC).

The group is composed of representatives of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Health Organization (WHO), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Labor Organization (ILO), and special representatives of the Japanese and Indian Governments. During its three-day stay, the group went to many localities in the districts of Phnum Sruoch, Preah Net Preah, Mongkolborei, and Svy Chek to learn about the local situation, particularly in the fields of health, education, and communications, and on the problems of refugees and needy persons.

Prattley Winston outlined his group's projects to restore hospitals and schools, communications lines, and waterworks in the localities, particularly in Svay Chek, one of the places devastated by fighting.

Date for Refugee Repatriation May Be Imposed

BK1702102892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1002 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Bangkok, Feb 17 (AFP)—Refugee officials here say they might have to stop registering Cambodians arriving at camps just inside Thailand in an attempt to stem a flood of people seeking United Nations repatriation assistance.

In the face of an influx of over 12,000 Cambodians since the factions signed a peace treaty in October, a cut-off date for people going home under a U.N. plan might have to be imposed, U.N. officials said here on Monday.

The new arrivals have turned up at camps on the Thai border, many of them, relief officials suspect, hoping to reap the benefits of repatriation under the United Nations.

Cambodians going home under the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) plan, worked out with the former rival factions factions, will receive benefits such as a plot of land, rice and tools to help them restart their lives.

Refugee officials say word of these benefits has spread far and wide inside Cambodia and many of the people crossing the border and arriving at the camps are hoping to be sent back home with the benefits.

"I understand that many of the new arrivals are saying they came for the assistance package," said an official of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in Thailand.

The official said Thai and U.N. officials were currently discussing whether and when a cut-off date should be imposed.

A relief official working on the border said it was necessary to avoid a situation where people are being repatriated only to return and be repatriated time and time again.

"All parties agree in principle that there should be a cut-off date to avoid this type of vicious circle," he said.

About 370,000 Cambodians, currently housed in seven U.N.-assisted camps will be repatriated to their impoverished homeland in the biggest operation the UNHCR has ever undertaken.

After leaving their camps on the Thai side of the border the returned will be taken to one of six reception centres inside Cambodia from where they will be sent to land alloted to them.

The Phnom Penh Government, in a recent radio dispatch monitored here, said work on the six reception centres was being speeded up. The UNHCR hopes to begin repatriation in March or April.

Slogans Urge Rallying Around SNC

BK1802033792 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Slogans: "Always Heighten Vigilance To Be Ready To Check All Aggressive Acts and Perfidious Maneuvers of the Vietnamese Who Are Carrying on Their Aggression and Occupation of Cambodia and Launching Activities To Destroy the Paris Agreement"]

[Text] 1. The Hanoi authorities have been committing an aggression against Cambodia since 25 December 1978, that is for 13 years now. Through a valiant and fierce struggle waged by our entire Cambodian nation and people together with the assistance of the world people who cherish independence, peace, and justice, the struggle on the Cambodian battlefield and on the international arena has compelled the Vietnamese aggressors and occupiers of Cambodia to sign the Paris agreement which is held as a legitimate international legal document directing an end to the Vietnamese war of aggression.

2. This Paris agreement on ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia has brought great delight to the entire Cambodian nation and people as well as to countries and people around the world. They all have been hoping that the Vietnamese aggressive and barbarous acts against Cambodia would be put to an end, thus stamping out all of the Cambodian people's untold misery caused by the Vietnamese aggression. This is the judgment of history for the cruel and barbarous acts and injustice.

3. However, this historic result has been achieved only legally on paper. This is because the Vietnamese aggressor forces are still occupying and committing aggressive acts against Cambodia both in the provinces and in Phnom Penh. These Vietnamese occupation forces are launching military, political, and espionage activities and carrying out assassinations and terrorism openly and secretly. Thus, the Paris agreement has remained unimplemented for over three months now. The Supreme National Council [SNC] has functioned with great difficulty amid insecurity at its headquarters in Phnom Penh.

The UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC] which is duty-bound to work with the SNC has not yet come to Cambodia. This is why the Vietnamese aggressors have arrogantly carried on all kinds of activities at will, launching large, medium, and small-scale offensives in the provinces and jeopardizing security in Phnom Penh.

4. In such a situation, the entire Cambodian nation and people, all resistance forces, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who is Cambodia's head of state and chairman of the SNC, and many governments around the world have continued to demand a correct and thorough implementation of the Paris agreement and a quick dispatch of UNTAC forces to join with the SNC in verifying the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, and Phnom Penh in particular, and in supervising the Armed Forces of the four Cambodian groups to arrange conditions for a correct election in Cambodia. A correct election is aimed at forming a new National Assembly and a new government in Cambodia which is independent, peaceful, unified, neutral, and nonaligned.

5. In such a situation when the Vietnamese aggressors and occupiers of Cambodia are carrying on all kinds of criminal acts against the Cambodian nation and people in line with their warlike nature and their Indochinese Federation strategy and when they have kept opposing and violating the agreement grossly, openly, and systematically, the Cambodian nation and people must always heighten their vigilance and be ready to check all aggressive acts and perfidious maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors to prevent them from destroying the Paris agreement. The entire Cambodian nation and people must unite around the SNC with His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the head of state, as its chairman, make every effort and use all their rights as victims to speed up the implementation of the Paris agreement to end the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia correctly and completely, particularly to bring about the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese occupation forces from Cambodia—from all provinces and Phnom Penh—thus enabling Cambodia to enjoy genuine peace and independence and the Cambodian people to genuinely reconcile and reunite.

6. UNTAC has continued to postpone its arrival in Cambodia. What is the cause for this delay? What is the political implication of this delay? Is it in order to enable the Vietnamese aggressors to continue invading and occupying Cambodia so that they can make further efforts to destroy the Paris agreement and smash the resistance forces?

7. When will UNTAC come to Cambodia? Once it was said to be coming in February or March 1992; later on, it was said to be coming at the end of April or in June; and yet later, it was said to be coming in August or September. What is the cause of this delay? Is it in order to enable the Vietnamese aggressors to continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia until they can smash the Cambodian people and the Cambodian national resistance forces?

8. If they keep postponing the dispatch of UNTAC to Cambodia month after month, who will supervise the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia? Who is allowing the Vietnamese aggressors to continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia? In such a case, should the Cambodian nation and people and the Cambodian national resistance forces stand still and allow the Vietnamese aggressors to kill them at will or should they always be vigilant and self-reliant?

9. As long as the Vietnamese occupiers of Cambodia continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia, the Cambodian nation and people and Cambodian national resistance forces have every right to attack the Vietnamese aggressors until the UNTAC forces come to supervise the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Cambodia.

10. The Vietnamese aggressors and occupiers of Cambodia have continued their offensives and kept firing artillery shells to kill Cambodian people and destroy their villages, houses, and property. Since the signing of the Paris agreement on 23 October 1991, no UNTAC force has come to inspect the presence of the Vietnamese aggressors. The Cambodian people have the right to jointly attack the Vietnamese aggressors until the latter implement the Paris agreement and the UNTAC forces come to supervise the withdrawal of the Vietnamese aggressors from Cambodia. As long as the UNTAC forces have not yet come to Cambodia, the Vietnamese aggressors will continue their aggression and occupation of Cambodia and the Cambodian people and Cambodian national resistance forces have the right to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend themselves, their villages, their survival, and their forces until UNTAC comes to supervise the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces from Cambodia.

330 SRV Troops Sent to Prey Veng 13 Feb

BK1802035892 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Excerpt] On 13 February the Vietnamese aggressors sent 330 Vietnamese troops from Dong Thap Province in south Vietnam to launch activities in Preah Sdach District of Prey Veng Province.

Upon arrival [words indistinct] Ponhea Loe Commune in Preah Sdach district, these Vietnamese aggressor troops split into groups to launch operations in various communes, namely (Ponhea Leay Sar), Lvea, Rumchek, (Kompong Chen), (Tuol Popok), and Banteay Chakrei.

There are three main objectives in this Vietnamese operation, namely:

1. To thwart our people's mutiny to demand return of their land.
2. To forcibly recruit our people [words indistinct].
3. To plunder our people's cattle, rice, and fowl. [passage omitted]

Fighting for Control of Rice Zones Reported

BK1602060692 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 16 Feb 92

[Text] Phnom Penh 16 Feb (SPK)—Fighting erupted in central Cambodia between the Khmer Rouge and the Phnom Penh government forces despite a peace treaty officially ending the civil war in the country, reports AFP [Agence France Presse], citing diplomatic and military sources.

The battle, which took place in Siem Reap Province near Kompong Thom (central), seems to have been started by the Khmer Rouge to control a rice-producing zone, according to the sources.

The Phnom Penh forces, which had lost control of many rice-producing villages and had fought to recover at least one village, have prepared a counter-offensive since 10 February, after five days of sporadic engagements, according to the sources.

Many people have been wounded, according to the sources. UN observers have been deployed in this area but the military commander in the area, General Michel Loridon, said that he is not aware of any fighting.

Indonesia

Alatas Defends Nonaligned Movement's 'Relevancy'

BK1902104392 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0939 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Tokyo, Feb. 19 (OANA-ANTARA)—Foreign Affairs Minister Ali Alatas said here on Tuesday that Indonesia would take over several aspects of the Nonaligned Movement [NAM] activities from Yugoslavia and would host the NAM's foreign ministerial coordination meeting in May.

Indonesia takes over several aspects of NAM's responsibilities from Yugoslavia under the requests of NAM foreign ministers meeting in Cyprus recently, the minister said.

The NAM foreign ministerial coordination meeting is usually held a couple of months ahead of the NAM summit.

Indonesia has been chosen to host the NAM summit in September and to chair the movement thereafter.

"We accept the official request of the NAM ministers and will discuss it during a NAM Coordination Bureau meeting in New York several days ahead," Alatas said.

This means that Indonesia has additional task of hosting a foreign ministerial conference scheduled to be held in Bali in May, he explained.

About 102 heads of state/government and 30 observers will attend the NAM summit.

On the relevancy of the movement at present, the minister said that it was still relevant even though the world today no longer faced Western and Eastern blocs.

The world today is moving toward a new order, while the NAM principles refer to peace, sovereignty, political, and economic advancement and non-intervention, the minister said.

According to Alatas, the United States' response to the movement is positive because the NAM is now adapting itself to the world changes.

"The NAM under the chairmanship of Indonesia is expected to provide its members with new directions and revitalization," the minister said adding that it was a great responsibility because "we do not want to disappoint them."

Alatas stressed Indonesia would try its best to make NAM achieve its goals, and for this purpose, scale priorities needed to be adapted.

"But the important thing is that we have to reinforce the United Nations as a central means of creating a new world order," he said.

Alatas left here Tuesday for the United States after holding talks with Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe, members of the Indonesian-Japanese Parliamentary League, Japanese oppösistion leader Satsuki Eda who leads the "Free East Timor Japan Coalition," and local news editors.

The minister explained during the talks the East Timor issues, including the November 12 incident and the steps taken by the Indonesian Government in handling it.

"[words indistinct] with this visit and I hope that the Japanese Government would appreciate it," the minister concluded.

Minister Calls for Vigilance Over GATT Outcome

BK1502134592 Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 5 Feb 92 p 11

[Excerpt] Jakarta, KOMPAS—The outcome of the Uruguay Round of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade [GATT] talks, which cover international trade on agriculture, industry, services, and intellectual property rights, will determine whether global trade will be smooth or full of obstacles. For this reason, Indonesia must be cautious and vigilant in coping with the situation.

Industry Minister Hartarto made these remarks when he addressed a symposium on the legal aspects of intellectual property rights entitled: "The policy to promote technology in relation to the legal function and role of industrial ownership" in Jakarta on 4 February. Other speakers were Professor Samaun Samadikun, chairman of the Indonesian Council of Sciences, and Rahardi Ramelan, deputy chief of the Agency for the Development and Application of Technology.

Hartarto said there are indications that several countries are using their mastery of technology to control world markets. He said: "Even though we have money to purchase their technology, they will not sell it."

However, Hartarto was optimistic that the Department of Industries and the country's private sector knew how to cope with the problem. He stressed the importance of selecting the suitable type of technology for the industrial sector to consolidate the nation's national competitiveness in penetrating overseas markets. "Therefore, Indonesia must be able to immediately master and develop technology," he said.

The industries minister noted that there are bright prospects for the nation's industries up to the end of the first phase of the 25-year long-term development plan, namely with the achievement of balanced development between the agricultural and industrial sectors. Hartarto added the industrial sector continues to play a major part in the country's international trade, contributing 84 percent to the non-oil and non-gas exports and 51 percent of the total value of national exports, which stand at $15.1 billion.

Science and technology will play an important role, especially in the second phase of the 25 year long-term development plan. Therefore, the development of science and technology must have a wide scope and include all sectors, especially mining and energy, agriculture, forestry, industry, infrastructure, and services. [passage omitted]

Military Says Foreign Ships Should Obey Law

BK1602065892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 16 Feb 92

[Text] Brigadier General Nurhadi Purwosaputro, head of the Information Center of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia, says that Indonesia does not prohibit foreign ships from visiting Indonesia provided that they obey international rules such as immigration and navigation procedures. Answering questions by reporters in Jakarta yesterday regarding the planned arrival of a Portuguese ship in East Timor on 27 February 1992, the head of the information center said that the principles of international law had to be obeyed. He said that any foreign ship should obey international law to enter the country, including existing immigration and navigation procedures issued by the Directorate General of Sea Transport.

Cooperation Agreements Signed With Malaysia

Military Agreement

BK1702155192 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] The Indonesian Armed Forces [ABRI] and its Malaysian countepart will expand cooperation in joint exercises, exchange of personnel, and logistics. The cooperation is manifested in a memorandum of understanding signed by ABRI Commander General Try Sutrisno and the Malaysian Armed Forces Commander General Tan Sri Hashim Mohamed Ali at the ABRI headquarters in Cilangkap, Jakarta, this morning. The memorandum of understanding is an expansion of cooperation agreement reached by the Joint Border Commission.

Before signing the memorandum of understanding, Gen. Sutrisno presented the Yudha Dharma Utama medal to Gen. Tan Sri Hashim in recognition of his services to boost military cooperation between the two countries' Armed Forces.

Environmental Accord

BK1602052892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 16 Feb 92

[Text] Emil Salim, minister of state for population and environment, and Law Hieng Ding, Malaysian minister of science, technology, and environment have signed an accord under which ASEAN countries share identical views on coping with the environment issue. Speaking during the signing ceremony in Jakarta yesterday, Emil Salim said that the ASEAN countries had common interests in preventing and coping with industrial, land, sea, and air pollution. For this reason, the two-day fifth ASEAN environment ministerial meeting will be held in Singapore tomorrow to further discuss preparations for the environment summit scheduled to be held in Brazil next June and the nonaligned summit.

Prior to the Brazil summit, the two ministers will also meet during a ministerial conference of developing countries on the environment in Kuala Lumpur from 22 to 29 June 1992. Similarly, Minister Emil Salim saw the need for making ASEAN cooperation the main pillar for further cooperation at a higher level such as the Nonaligned Movement.

Prospects for Trade With East Europe Discussed

BK1702085092 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0759 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Mataram, Feb 17 (ANTARA-ECOANA)—Junior Minister of Trade Dr. J. Soedrajad Djiwandono said here on Friday evening that the East European countries had abolished the controlled economic system and were now applying the market economy instead.

This was a process of 'revival of the market mechanism' which had become a symptom in the whole world, the junior trade minister said in his working-paper entitled 'Challenges to Indonesia's Business World at the Start of its Revival' before the executive board of the Mataram, West Nusa Tenggara (NTB), branch of the Association of Indonesian Economists (ISEI).

It was reported that in the last few years the GATT [General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade] secretary had recorded more than 50 countries which had introduced deregulation measures.

According to the minister, these rapid and basic changes in the world system would continue to take place in the political, social and economic fields.

The changes in the economic field, Soedrajad said, brought about an ever growing mutual interdependence which headed towards world economic integration.

This was very interesting to notice, because this phenomenon happened at the same time where there was a tendency towards the introduction of protectionistic policies by several advanced and developing countries, he remarked.

Apart from that, the establishment of trade blocks frequently developed contrary to world economic integration, the minister said.

Touching on the Uruguay Round, Soedrajad said that obviously the multilateral agreements regulating international trade relations which were under discussion in the Uruguay Round, did so far not show definite results.

The trend towards regional economic groupings among the advanced countries became increasingly obvious.

As long as these groupings were not closed for products from the developing countries, they would not pose any problems.

But on the other hand, these groupings would only add to world economic problems, he asserted.

Laos

Cooperation Projects With U.S. Discussed

BK1902051592 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Undated PASASON feature written by (Misai) on rural development in Houa Phan Province]

[Text] Houa Phan Province is a mountainous revolutionary base in the northern region of our country. At present, several undertakings are being carried out in the province, such as the suppression of narcotics, with Lao-U.S. cooperation, in Viangthong and Houa Meuang Districts

(Thongphan Keovantha), head of the agriculture and forestry service of Houa Phan Province, revealed that the initial basic achievements of the Lao-U.S. cooperation project made during the past two years included the construction of three office buildings, a small hospital, a 65-km road from Hiam to Son Districts, and a 38-km road from the office of Houa Meuang District to (Pak Pha Tai) village. Under the project, with collaboration from the local administration, people in 23 villages who were formerly opium growers were persuaded to gradually shift to fixed cultivation as a new way of working. Besides rice farming, villagers are encouraged to raise animals and plant other industrial crops such as coffee, starchy crops, and fruit trees on dozens of hectares. The construction of irrigation facilities is now under way at (Namto) and (Namsao) areas to fetch water for 400 hectares of farmland. A survey is being conducted for the construction of a small hydroelectric plant with a capacity of 500 watt-hours in (Meuang Som) to serve production and the people in the locality.

PRC Public Health Minister, Delegation Visit

'Landmark' for Cooperation

BK1402102892 Vientiane KPL in English 0927 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] Vientiane, February 14 (KPL)—Mr. Phoun Sipaseut, vice-prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, received here yesterday a delegation of the Public Health Ministry of the People's Republic of China led by its Minister Mr. Chen Minzhang.

Lao vice premier described the visit to Laos by the Chinese delegation as a landmark of the consolidation of good relations between the Lao and Chinese people and of the promotion of multi-sided cooperation of mutual benefit especially in public health. He also wished the Chinese delegation success in the visit.

The delegation arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Lao Ministry of Public Health.

The visiting Chinese minister yesterday afternoon paid a courtesy call on his Lao counterpart, Mr. Khambou

Sounisai. The two ministers talked of the realities of public health in each country as an exchange of experience in the interest of the present and future cooperation and assistance.

During the five-day visit to Laos, the Chinese guest will visit some public health bases such as: Pharmaceutical Factory no. 2, Mahosot Hospital, archaeological places in Luang Prabang and in Vientiane Prefecture.

It is expected that a memorandum will be signed during the visit.

Memorandum Signed

BK1802083892 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 1200 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] In response to an invitation of the Public Health Ministry of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], a delegation of the PRC Public Health Ministry led by Public Health Minister Chen Minzhang paid an official visit to Laos from 13 to 16 February. During the five-day visit, the delegation paid a courtesy call on Phoun Sipaseut, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, on 13 February. It also met and exchanged views with Khambou Sounisai, Lao health minister, on the public health work in their respective countries. In addition, the PRC Public Health Ministry delegation visited some public health establishments, including the Pharmacy No. 2, Mahosot Hospital, and historical places in Luang Prabang Province and Vientiane Municipality.

On the afternoon of 16 February, a ceremony was held in Vientiane to mark the signing of a memorandum on the visit. Signing for the Lao side was Health Minister Khambou Sounisai, and signing for the Chinese side was Public Health Minister Chen Minzhang. Stipulated in the memorandum are six major issues on mutual assistance and cooperation that the two sides have agreed to bring into consideration for further implementation. The issues include training medical cadres, disease prevention work, exchange of information on public health relations in border areas, exchange of lessons and success in carrying out scientific researches and exchange of documents on medical information in general, and combating and extermination of prevailing diseases.

Attending the memorandum signing ceremony were high-ranking cadres from the Foreign Affairs Ministry and those attached to the Public Health Ministry. Huang Guocai, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the LPDR, also attended the ceremony.

The delegation of the PRC Public Health Ministry left Vientiane for home on the morning of 16 February.

Philippines

Aquino Opposes Intervention in Event of Coup

HK1902010892 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] President Corazon Aquino emphasized that her government will oppose any attempts by foreign troops to enter the country without prior permission. This was President Aquino's response to a NEW YORK TIMES report that in the event of a coup d'etat in the Philippines, U.S. troops will enter the country to protect the 5,000 American residents here. President Aquino said she has seen no indication that there will be a coup during the period of her term.

According to Acting Press Secretary Horacio Paredes, this NEW YORK TIMES report on a coup d'etat is mere speculation.

Spokesman Denies Cardinal Sin's Endorsement

HK1902012692 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin's spokesman has denied that the cardinal has endorsed House Speaker Ramon Mitra Jr's candidacy. In an interview with DWIZ, Monsignor Soc Villegas emphasized that the Catholic church will not at any time endorse any candidate in order to remain neutral in the coming election.

An earlier report said Cardinal Sin was endorsing the presidential candidate of the Struggle of Philippine Democrats, Ramon Mitra, to which President Aquino reacted badly.

Meanwhile, Cardinal Sin criticized former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos, President Aquino's chosen candidate. He also criticized two other candidates, former Agrarian Reform Secretary Miriam Defensor Santiago and former Marcos crony Eduardo Cojuangco. Cardinal Sin said Ramos is a turncoat who previously helped keep the Marcos dictatorship in place. He also said that Santiago is a dangerous woman, while Cojuangco is one of those involved in the assassination of President Aquino's husband Benigno Aquino Jr. He also said that what the country needs now is a healing president who can unite and support the people.

Endorsement Not Church View, Denied

HK1902054992 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Malacanang does not believe that Cardinal Sin's announcement endorsing Speaker Ramon Mitra for the presidency reflects the view of the entire Catholic Church. According to Acting Press Secretary Horacio Paredes, it is possible that Cardinal Sin was speaking out in his capacity as an ordinary citizen and not as a prince of the church. He said President Aquino had also spoken in that capacity when she endorsed former Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. Paredes added that Catholics are capable of determining who is the best candidate, and Malacanang does not believe Catholics will make up a solid vote for Cardinal Sin's candidate.

Earlier, Cardinal Sin's spokesman, the Reverend Socrates Villegas, denied that the cardinal had endorsed Mitra. However, reports cite the existence of an exclusive taped interview with the cardinal on this issue, which means that the cardinal cannot deny his statements.

Aquino Urges Military Graduates To Stay Neutral

HK1702020592 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 16 Feb 92

[Text] President Corazon Aquino called on the graduates of the Philippine Military Academy [PMA] to remain neutral in the 11 May election. In her address at the academy's graduation rites for 190 PMA members at Fort Del Pilar in Baguio City, Mrs. Aquino told the graduates they would face their strongest challenge in preserving democracy during the election. She also asked the graduates to help in the peaceful transfer of power on 30 June when the new president takes office.

At the same time, President Aquino announced equality between men and women for entry to the PMA. She pointed out that this was in line with Republic Act 7192, which spells out the need to make women part of the Armed Forces.

Aquino Calls for Stronger Asian-Hispanic Ties

HK1702090092 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 17 Feb 92

[By Vicky Robles]

[Text] President Aquino has called for an intensified trade, economic, and political relations between Asian and Hispanic nations. According to the president, it is the cooperation between nations that could resolve the poverty of the majority of people in the Asian-Hispanic region. In her speech this morning to open the two-day First Hispano-Asia-Pacific Conference at the Philippine International Convention Center, President Aquino also called for more effective multilateral trade relations between the nations, aside from expanding livelihood opportunities in Asia-Hispanic nations. The president noted the end of the cold war, and that there should be no reason why the relations between the nations should not be strengthened. Eight nations are attending the First Hispano-Asia-Pacific conference, including the Philippines and Spain.

Government To Ask World Bank for Recovery Loan

HK1702020992 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Several members of the country's debt-negotiating panel are reportedly planning to call for a meeting with the World Bank to ask for a second economic recovery loan. This is being planned by the Philippine panel, which hopes to obtain IMF approval for the Philippine request for standby assistance. Approval for the new loan will provide new money for the Philippines in the form of grants, as well as a rescheduling of portions of the country's debt to the Paris Club.

Meanwhile, the World Bank will meet 12-13 March in Hong Kong with foreign creditors and donors to the Philippines. It is reported that the meeting would be an extension of a fund-pledging drive for the Philippines. Earlier, the World Bank said that the Philippine Government should not have high hopes for the meeting. A promise of 7 billion dollars in aid for the Philippines was made during two past pledging sessions.

Thailand

500,000-Tonne Rice Credit Granted to Russia

BK1402041092 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] The Thai Commerce Ministry, on behalf of the Thai Government, has agreed to the credit terms of a rice deal with the Russian Republic. The ministry will sell 500,000 tonnes of medium-grade 15 percent white rice on credit in two shipments. The first one totalling 300,000 tonnes will be made between February and May this year. The second shipment containing the remaining 200,000 tonnes will be shipped between September and November. The credit worth U.S. $170 million was granted by the Finance Ministry.

Burmese, Thai Officials Discuss Narcotics Problem

BK1502042192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Feb 92 p 3

[Text] Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phao Sarasin discussed narcotics suppression with senior Burmese officials on a one-day visit to Rangoon, a Thai government official said yesterday.

Phao, who went to Rangoon Thursday morning and returned that evening, met the vice chairman of Burma's ruling junta, General Than Shwe, and Burmese Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw, the official said.

Discussions focused on the suppression of narcotics and narcotics smuggling along the two countries common border, the official said.

Phao, one of the most senior Thai officials to visit Burma since the Burmese junta took power in September 1988, invited Burmese anti-narcotics officials to visit Thailand for further discussions, the official said.

An anti-narcotics agreement that the two countries are due to sign in March needs further discussion, the official said without elaborating.

Burma is responsible for more than half the world's total illegal opium production, and the largest refiner of heroin, a senior US anti-narcotics official said recently.

Minister Allows Burmese Students To Remain

BK1602014892 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 16 Feb 92 p 2

[Text] Interior Minister Itsaraphong Nunphakdi has signed an order to allow dissident Burmese students to stay in Thailand legally without being repatriated as illegal immigrants, sources revealed yesterday.

However, the order, to be announced Monday, will require all Burmese students to live at a special centre set up for them in Ratchaburi's Pak Tho District.

Renovated at a cost of 19 million baht the Center for Burmese Students, located on the ground that once housed a Border Patrol Police camp, will allow students to leave the camp only when it is "necesary".

All Burmese students will have to register with the Interior Ministry between February 17 and May 16 and be issued an official identification card. Should they fail to do so their right to stay in Thailand will not be recognised and they would be prosecuted for illegally entering the country.

There are at present more than 1,100 Burmese students who have fled political repression in Burma and taken refuge in Thailand. One hundred and eight of them are currently detained at the Bang Khen Police Private School.

Amnesty International recently charged that Thai policemen sometimes beat and extorted money from Burmese students in exchange for not repatriating them. The police have denied the allegations.

The Student Federation of Thailand has also protested the repatriation of Burmese students pointing out that they would face certain arrest and persecution if they are forced back across the border.

Interior sources justified the requirement for the Burmese students to live in a special centre pointing to previous incidents when the Burmese embassy was bombed and a Thai International airplane was hijacked by Burmese students.

Cambodian Institute To Receive Assistance

BK1402030592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 14 Feb 92 p 5

[Final part of two-part series by Suphaphon Kanwirayothin]

[Text] UNESCO will join hands with the Asian Institute of Technology (AIT) and a few Thai universities in a "rescue operation" to resuscitate the Khmer-Soviet Institute of High Technology in Phnom Penh.

A UNESCO/AIT mission, to be assembled by the Science and Technology Office of UNESCO in Jakarta, will soon visit Phnom Penh in an attempt to pluck the institute from the threat of collapse which looms large following the Soviet withdrawal from Cambodia.

This was disclosed by AIT President Prof Alastair North in a recent interview with the BANGKOK POST.

The effort corresponds with AIT's policy to increase its total assistance to Laos, Vietnam and Cambodia.

In Laos, AIT is attempting to strengthen the Polytechnic Institute in Vientiane, which is the only institute of technology in the whole country.

"Our objective is to strengthen the staffing of that institute. In this respect, we have signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ministry of Science and Technology in Laos," Prof North said.

The AIT's approach to the Lao operation is similar to the one used in its plan to open a branch campus in Vietnam. The aim is to "teach the teachers, so that the teachers can teach others."

With AIT on the way to establish its head office and start management training courses in Vietnam, its involvement in Cambodia is also growing rapidly, Prof North said.

"In Cambodia, the situation is really critical in some respects," he said.

AIT and the Ministry of Education in Phnom Penh have signed a memorandum of understanding under which the Bangkok-based institute will strengthen three main educational institutions in Cambodia.

First and most important is the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Institute of High Technology which was founded in 1981 with Soviet support.

The second target is the Institute of Economics in Phnom Penh, which Prof North described as "a small institute teaching in English language, management and economics." Third is the Phnom Penh University.

The Cambodian government has announced its intention to establish a free market economy.

But Prof North described the library of the Institute of Economics in Phnom Penh as "something like Alice in Wonderland," where "virtually the only books are Vietnamese paperbacks, written in Vietnamese, on Vietnamese interpretation of economics. Nothing else."

More importantly, the students themselves found the material unreadable, if not unpalatable.

"The ability to assist the Phnom Penh University is very limited because their subject coverage is different from ours. They have the primary objective of producing teachers for all over Cambodia. Everything is done in Khmer language and we cannot assist that very much," said Prof North.

AIT's commitment to these three institutes in general is to try and strengthen their computer centres, libraries and information centres.

According to Prof North, there is already a project funded by Sweden to assist in the reconstruction of their libraries.

There is, however, a larger move afoot for the Khmer-Soviet Institute of High Technology.

An official of the then Soviet Embassy in Phnom Penh said in November that the institute had some 1,000 Khmer students.

In addition, the former Soviet Union had operated a technical college, an agricultural college and a vocational centre in Phnom Penh, the official said.

At the Khmer-Soviet Institute of High Technology, the teaching language is Russian. Most of the qualified teaching professors are Russians.

"With all the Russian support and professors being pulled out this year the institute is in danger of total and utter collapse," said Prof North.

The international community has mandated UNESCO to mount a rescue operation, "as the Russians go home," he added.

"UNESCO has asked AIT to be its education operating arm, the handling agent, if you'd like, the consultant, the adviser and the operator of this rescue operation, or at least partner of this operation," Prof North said.

Yet exactly how they are going to operate will not be clear until a visit by a UNESCO/AIT mission which is due in Phnom Penh shortly.

"The task is tremendous," he said.

The first headache has to do with language.

"All the teaching is done in Russian. What language will it be done next year? English? Students can't speak English. French? The teachers can speak but the students can't. Khmer? None of us can speak Khmer," he said.

The second problem involves finding qualified teachers.

"If teaching is going to be done in Khmer, how are we going to find all the Khmer professors in technology? Khmer emigres in the US, Australia? I don't know... It could be," he said.

The existing educational facilities are also in need of urgent improvement.

When he visited Cambodia last year, Prof North said, there was not a single computer in the whole institute.

"No equipment, nothing. The building is falling into pieces. The Russians have shipped in drums of cable for rewiring the building but with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the rewiring has never been done. The drums are sitting outside in the road," he said.

"An enormous task, and this is what UNESCO is going to do and what AIT is going to help," he added.

Regarding interim measures to rescue the Khmer-Soviet Institute of High Technology, UNESCO has obtained funding from the UN Development Programme to enable some Russian professors to remain for a longer period of time.

"That's the first step. Then I was informed that India is prepared to pay the expenses of some Indian professors to move in... But India is prepared to do that only if those teachers are put under the AIT umbrella," said Prof North.

AIT, in the meantime, will render every assistance it can in redesigning the course in partnership with the Cambodians themselves and other agencies involved in the oepration.

Prof North said he would expect AIT to work in close connection with some Thai universities which will also be involved in this mammoth education aid programme in conformity with the Thai Government's professed desire to help the Khmers rebuild their war-ravaged nation.

Having witnessed the magnitude of the Cambodians' sufferings, the donor community is "extraordinarily sympathetic with Cambodia," according to Prof North.

"The donor community across the world is very eager to assist Cambodia... The problem is not finding donors but coordinating all the eager people who want to go in in a very uncoordinated way," he said.

Although AIT is looking to the mission in Cambodia with optimism, Prof North added that "it could all go sour" if the peace process is derailed.

160 Lao Voluntarily Repatriated 14 Feb

BK1402134592 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Excerpts] Today, the Mukdahan provincial administration repatriated 160 Lao who had entered Thailand illegally. Earlier, it was advised by the Interior Ministry that these Lao illegal entrants, who were sheltered in the refugee centers at Ban Na Pho and Ban Nong Saeng in Nakhon Phanom Province, had informed the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] of their desire to return home voluntarily. Therefore, the interior minister permitted the opening of the border crossing point in Mukdahan Province to allow the repatriation. [passage omitted on interview with Lao departees]

The head of the Mukdahan office and UNHCR officials supervised the repatriation process. The repatriated Lao were delivered to the Lao officials in Savannakhet Province, Laos.

Three Bilateral Agreements Signed With Laos

BK1902080392 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0550 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] At 1135 this morning at the Santi Maitri Hall in the Government House, three bilateral cooperation agreements were signed by Thai Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun and Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] Premier Khamtai Siphandon.

After the signing of the Thai-Lao cooperation accords, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun remarked as follows:

[Begin recording] I feel honored and very pleased to participate today in the signing of a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation between Thailand and Laos and the issuance of a Thai-Lao Joint Communique with His Excellency Khamtai. I am also pleased to witness the signing of an agreement on tourism cooperation. The signing of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation between Thailand and Laos is to be regarded as a special historic event between Thailand and Laos. It stresses the fact that Laos is a neighboring country which has very special and close relations with Thailand. It is the first treaty within a bilateral framework that Thailand has ever signed with a neighboring country. This treaty will provide guidelines for the implementation of our bilateral relations, which are based on peaceful coexistence and the solving of problems and conflicts through peaceful means. Furthermore, it will also provide the basis for further cooperation between Thailand and Laos. The tourism agreement is the first such agreement Laos has ever signed with another country. The agreement will provide opportunities for Thailand to assist Laos in the training of Lao officials, the promotion and development of tourist attractions, the exchange of information and data on tourism, and the exchange of tourist information offices in the capitals of each country. [end recording]

LPDR Premier Khamtai Siphandon also remarked on the occasion: [Begin recording in Lao] With regard to the importance of the treaty, the joint communique, and the tourism agreement, His Excellency Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun has already expressed his view. In my opinion, these are documents of historic significance, for they will serve as the groundwork for the enhancement of relations between two countries which are neighbors to each other, two brotherly countries; the peoples of our two nations are close relatives. I hope that these important documents will be maintained and increased in value by turning their concepts into practice through the relations and cooperation between our two countries. [end recording]

Assembly Passes Bill To Protect Tourists

BK1502045592 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Feb 92 p 13

[Excerpts] Thailand's first Tourism Business and Guide Bill sailed through its second and third readings in the National Legislative Assembly yesterday, heralding a new era of tourism in the country. The Bill ensures that tourists will be fully protected. However, articles 10 (3) and 15, addressing environmental protection and the problem of mass tourism, were deleted from the Bill.

The Bill will be enforced within 60 days of the date of its announcement in the Royal Gazette. Those involved in the operation of tourism-related businesses will then be required to register. The Bill will be enforced by the Tourism Business and Guide Committee, which will be chaired by the Chairman of the tourism Authority of Thailand [TAT]. The TAT Governor will be vice-chairman. [passage omitted]

The purpose of the Bill is to protect tourists and promote tourism. The lack of tourist protection has tarnished Thailand's tourism image for many years.

This is considered important, particularly as the industry now involves more than six million foreign tourists and millions more Thai tourists who spend several trillion baht during their travels.

The protection provided under the Bill includes a requirement whereby tourism operators must register and place bank guarantees for an amount to be fixed by the committee. The guarantee will be used to compensate tourists who are cheated or receive substandard service and accommodation. [passage omitted]

Assembly Members Criticize 'Petty' Legislation

BK1502044592 Bangkok THE NATION in English 15 Feb 92 p A1

[Text] The outgoing Anan Administration yesterday came under fire from prominent members of the National Assembly, some of whom are also on the Juridical Council, for purportedly pushing or trying to push through legislation that they regard as "ill-conceived".

National Assembly President Ukrit Mongkhonnawin yesterday urged the interim government not to present any more "petty" legislation to the assembly because of a huge backlog and little remaining time left in the life of the assembly.

Justice Minister Praphat Uaichai, in the face of stiff opposition by assemblymen, was forced to withdraw a bill seeking to empower judges to examine contractual obligations and correct unfair clauses in private contracts.

"I doubt that the bill is an urgent matter. And I wonder if the government really has to have it enacted at this time," said Assemblyman Somphop Hotrakit, also the National Peacekeeping Council's chief adviser.

Somphop said the assembly had been so overwhelmed by proposed legislation from the government that its members hardly had enough time to scrutinize it.

"This assembly is setting a new record in churning out a greater number of laws than any other assembly since 1957," the assemblyman said. "But not all of them are appropriate or good ones. What is the use of slamming through these laws when we know that they are so ill-conceived as to require amendment sooner or later?"

The broadside against the government followed debate on a Justice Ministry-proposed bill on contracts, which was put on the agenda of the assembly as an urgent matter. Under normal procedure, all legislation proposed by the government must be scrutinized by the Juridical Council before being submitted to the legislature.

Responding to the criticism that his government was initiating too many laws, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun said one of the government's duties was to initiate and amend laws.

"One can voice his objection to a particular piece of legislation. But one cannot really criticize the government for enacting too many laws," said the prime minister who was in Udon Thani to inspect progress in preparation for the election.

"In the past, there have been complaints about failure by the government to initiate enough laws. Now they say we are making too many laws. (Certain) Thai people are really hard to please."

Praphat told the assembly the bill was necessary because although the right of private individuals and institutions to make contracts among themselves was honoured by the Civil Code, that right could be abused by those with greater bargaining power.

"The bill will benefit members of the general public and uphold social justice," he said.

The bill was designed to ensure fairness in contracts, particularly those involving consumers and business operators, the minister said.

The bill was designed to ensure fairness in contracts, particularly those involving consumers and business operators, the minister said.

The Justice Ministry has said the key feature of the bill is that there will be a clearly defined scope of power to apply to certain types of legal contracts. The law courts will be empowered to examine these contracts to ensure fairness to all parties involved, the ministry said.

At the same time business operators will know how far they can go in setting terms and conditions for other parties to the contracts, it said.

Assemblyman Osot Kosin, a member of the Juridical Council, said he strongly objected to the bill as it would crete widespread concern among members of the public because contracting parties would worry whether their contracts were legally binding.

As an example, he cited Article 5 of the bill which would empower the courts to lower the amount of fines and deposits specified in contracts to ensure fairness to all contracting parties. Osot said this was incompatible with the Civil Code.

Praphat denied that the bill contradicted any existing laws.

There was intense lobbying by leading members of the assembly, such as Osot, Gen Chamlaeng Uchukomon, Suchat Howattanakun and Vice Adm Prida Karasut, after several other lawmakers voiced their opposition to the bill. Cabinet members, including Deputy Prime Minister Michai Ruchuphan, and senior government officials were seen huddling together to discuss how to handle the situation.

Michai later walked up to Praphat, who was explaining details of the bill to the assembly, and spoke to him. The justice minister then announced that he was withdrawing the bill.

Assembly sources said the bill would be rejected by the majority of the assembly because the assembly whips, who exercise almost complete control over the military-appointed lawmakers, had told them to vote against it.

Ukrit, speaking to reporters after the assembly meeting, pointed out that the bill was defective because it contradicted the Civil Code, which honours the right to enter into contracts among private individuals and institutions.

The president said in the 11 months since it came into being, the National Assembly had promulgated a total of 169 pieces of legislation. Many of them were individual laws governing the transfer of monastic properties, which were considered as minor legislation.

But the president admitted that the assembly had so far passed about 100 other laws on significant matters, such as 16 separate laws related to the value-added tax.

"But I must ask the government not to send any more bills to the National Assembly unless it is absolutely urgent and necessary," Ukrit said.

Committee Dropped From Draft Patent Bill

BK1502090192 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai
15 Feb 92 p 4

[Text] An informed source in the Commerce Ministry has disclosed that the special committee scrutinizing the draft amendment to the Patent Bill has decided to drop the proposed drug patent committee from the draft. According to the scrutinizing committee, the reason for this is to avoid a duplication of the role of the existing patent committee whose duty also covers the drug patent issue.

The Commerce Ministry proposal to set up a separate drug patent committee was for it to be specifically in charge of the drug patent issue. This is because the ministry sees drug patent as an intricate issue which requires a committee to monitor the matter to prevent and timely resolve any possible future problems.

On this, the United States authorities used to ask the Thai Commerce Ministry to exclude such a drug patent committee from the draft amendment. The ministry replied that medicine is a basic necessity and that therefore the issue needs to be closely controlled and taken care of to prevent hardship. Furthermore, the ministry also believes the drug patent committee would be useful as a bargaining power in its negotiations with the U.S. However, since the scrutinizing committee has dropped the drug patent committee from the draft in the second reading, the Commerce Ministry will not be able to do anything about it. This is because the National Legislative Assembly has the exclusive right to make this decision.

Candidates To Run in 22 Mar General Elections

BK1502042992 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Feb 92 pp 1, 3

[Text] A total of 2,851 candidates from 18 political parties have registered to contest the March 22 general election nationwide compared with 3,612 candidates fielded by 17 parties in the last election in 1988, the Local Administration Department announced yesterday.

However, only 2,742 of the candidates are eligible to stand in the election because three parties joining the race—the Chat Prachachon, Pracha Chat and Chao Thai—failed to field the minimum requirement of 120 candidates.

Twenty-one parties have been registered, but only 15 are eligible to contest the poll.

Three parties—Prachatipatai, Liberal and Seri Prachatipatai—have not fielded a single candidate.

They and the Chat Prachachon, Pracha Chat and Chao Thai will be dissolved in accordance with the Election Law.

The 15 parties contesting the election and the number of candidates fielded by each of them is:

—New Aspiration, 351;
—Democrat, 245;
—Samakkhi Tham, 235;
—Chat Thai, 221;
—Prachakon Thai, 213;
—Phalang Tham, 194;
—Social Action, 171;
—Ratsadon, 151;
—Muan Chon, 149;
—Solidarity, 147;
—Puang Chon Chao Thai, 138;
—Thongthin Kaona, 138;
—United Democratic, 136;
—Ruam Phalang Mai, 131; and
—Kaset Seri, 122.

In Bangkok, 286 candidates from 13 parties, including 54 women, have registered.

But only New Aspiration, Phalang Tham, Puang Chon Chao Thai, Prachakon Thai, Dewmocrat and Thongthin Kaona parties have each fielded 35 candidates in all 12 constituencies in Bangkok.

Samakkhi Tham fielded three candidates in Constituency 10; Chat Thai, three in Constitutency 12; Pracha Chat, eight in Constituencies 1, 6 and 8; Kaset Seri, eight in Constituencies 8, 9, 11 and 12; Muang Chon, 11 in Constituencies 8, 9, 10 and 11; Ratsadon, 29 in all but Constituency 1.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun left last night for the Northeast to observe official preparation work for the election.

The Prime Minister is scheduled to spend this weekend visiting a number of provinces in the region.

He said that as leader of the Government he will try to ensure that the March 22 election is fair.

He said his selection of the provinces to be visited during the trip does not indicate that these provinces are facing special problems.

Local village headmen reported to associate with political parties or politicians will be suspended from duty and punished under the criminal law, he warned.

Vietnam

Moscow Denial of KGB Questioning POWs Cited

BK1802141392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] There are no evidences of Soviet agents questioning American prisoners of war in Hanoi after the end of the Vietnam War. This was informed to two American senators who visited Moscow on Monday, 17 February, after a formal KGB agent declared that the KGB had questioned American prisoners in Vietnam in 1975.

Phan Van Khai Visits France 8-12 Feb

BK1502162292 Hanoi VNA in Fnglish 1610 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 15—Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Phan Van Khai paid a visit to France from Feb 8-12 after attending an annual summit of the World Economic Forum (WEF) in Davos, Switzerland. While in France, Vice Chairman Phan Van Khai was received by French Prime Minister Ms. Edith Cresson. He also met with Minister of Ecomony, Finance and Budget Pierre Beregovoy, Minister of Post and Telecommunications J.M. Rausch, Minister for Foreign Trade Jean-Noel Jennenney, and other high-ranking officials.

In these meetings, host and guest expressed satisfaction at the recent development of the relations between the two countries, and expressed their wishes to further step up their cooperative relations in economy, commerce, investment, culture, science and technology. Vice Chairman Phan Van Khai also met with the leading board of Confederation Nationale de Patrionat Francaise (CNPF).

Calls for Balanced Trade Ties

BK1502155992 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 15 Feb 92

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, Feb 15 (AFP)—Visiting French Secretary of State for Foreign Trade Jean-Noel Jeanneney urged Vietnam Saturday to balance commercial ties with Japan and France.

"I feel it is very important that you should be able to develop commercial relations with France and Europe and balance (these) with the commercial relations you develop with regional powers, particularly Japan," Jeanneney said during talks with local officials here Saturday.

"By diversifying your partners, you will give greater freedom to your development," said Jeanneney, who seems to have softened his stance towards Japanese activities in Vietnam since the start of his visit.

During a meeting with Vietnamese Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet on Wednesday, the French minister said while Japan's economic power was an asset for Vietnam, it also held "some dangers" and offered to help the country preserve its independence against any Japanese economic invasion.

But on Saturday, Jeanneney opened an 80 million franc (14.5 million dollar) electricity plant built by France's GEC-Alsthom with Japanese funding and praised the project as "an example of beneficial multinational cooperation between France, Vietnam and Japan."

Japan is only the ninth investor in Vietnam, but it is tipped to play a major role in coming years, especially in energy and petroleum, where Japanese companies are negotiating large deals. It is also Vietnam's largest trading partner.

France is, according to Vietnamese statistics, the fourth largest investor in Vietnam after Taiwan, Hong Kong and Australia.

Diplomatic Relations Established With Latvia

BK1402075492 Hanoi VNA in English 0603 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb 14—Vietnam and Latvia have signed a protocol establishing diplomatic relations between themselves.

The document, signed in Moscow on Wednesday [12 February] by Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Doan Thang in Russia and Latvian Ambassador Yanis Peters, expresses the two countries' conviction that their diplomatic relations would serve the interests of the two peoples and help consolidate international cooperation and world peace.

Presence of SRV Troops in Cambodia Denied

BK1802145592 Hanoi VNA in English 1431 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA February 18—Some foreign news agencies recently quoted a Khmer Rouge leader as saying that most of international aid for Cambodia fell into the hand of Vietnamese Army troops now still stationed in Cambodia.

VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to reject these allegations, and reaffirm that all Vietnamese Army volunteers have withdrawn from Cambodia since September 1989.

Army Daily Doubts Success of AFTA

BK1502145992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Unattributed article: "New Era for the Southeast Asian Economy" in QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in 9 February 1992 issue]

[Text] The fourth ASEAN summit in Singapore is seen as an important historical landmark in the 20 years of the group's existence.

Apart from discussing regional security issues, the leaders of the various countries had also agreed to adopt the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) in 15 years, starting from 1 January 1993 to 2008.

With the establishment of AFTA, the six-nation ASEAN, with a combined population of 320 million and annual growth rates of six to eight percent, will become one market. This is ASEAN's new position in the competitive world economy. AFTA is both its answer to the rapid and profound changes in the region and the world, and a symbol of its members' cooperative spirit for mutual development.

ASEAN was formed in 1967. In the last quarter of this century, due to many reasons, ASEAN has concentrated mainly on its political role. Its economic role however, has been less important. In a relatively stable political arena and with foreign investment in capital and technology, ASEAN members have made outstanding economic progress. Its growth rate in the 80's was 6.6 percent, much higher than the 2.2 percent in Western Europe and North America. Its gross domestic product has grown from $169.5 billion in 1980 to $280.8 billion in 1990. Among its members, Singapore has emerged as a newly industrialized country and has gained world recognition. Following Singapore, both Thailand and Malaysia have the potential of becoming newly industrialized countries.

Despite the rapid economic development of each ASEAN nation, cooperation among member states has been fairly subdued. Due to the differences in nationality, culture, region, and growth rates, each member has different views and demands on regional economic cooperation. To protect their domestic production, they have maintained a strict policy of trade protection. In recent years, they have begun to form some bilateral or multilateral cooperation such as the Growth Triangle comprising Singapore, the Johor State of Malaysia, and the Riau Archipelago of Indonesia. However, prospects for better cooperation have yet to surface. So far, trade among ASEAN members is less than 20 percent of their total trade with world markets.

There have been profound changes in the world in the last two years. Against the reality of a united market in Europe and another huge one in North America, and with the trend toward economic regionalism and sectionalism, many ASEAN members now face the danger of loosing their markets in Europe and North America, and the reduction of investment from these areas to the region.

ASEAN has now realized that it is time for them to rely on the region. This has gradually led to an agreement to strengthen regional cooperation. At the ASEAN foreign minister meeting in October 1991 in Kuala Lumpur, Thailand proposed a free trade plan for the region, Indonesia a common regional customs tax system, the Philippines an agreement on economic cooperation, and Malaysia an East Asia Economic Group. ASEAN members unanimously selected the Thai plan.

According to an agreement signed by ASEAN leaders in Singapore, its members will gradually reduce commodity taxes to a maximum of five percent in the next 15 years before ASEAN become a free trade area in 2008. To become a real free trade area, the ASEAN members will have to adopt new strategies to adjust their individual economies, reduce import taxes, accelerate exports, and attract more capital investment.

Analysts say there will be some obstacles in the way of ASEAN cooperation with their present economies. Its members have different economic potentials, structure, and development levels. Therefore, it will be difficult to reduce customs tariffs to its lowest level in 15 years.

ASEAN members have held talks and signed agreements on reduction of trade taxes and on economic cooperation before. But these were mainly formalities and had little reality. The main problem is the separate interests of each member. For example, Singapore is most enthusiastic about a regional market because it has an export industry and ranks first in technology and capital in the region. Therefore, it will benefit most from this while Indonesia with bigger market but less advanced technology is not eager about opening its market.

As regards to the export market, the sources of capital and technology for ASEAN are mainly Western Europe and North America. Competition among ASEAN members is fierce and it therefore lacks the basic conditions for a free trade area which would strengthen and assist the economy of its member-states.

Finally, the idea of forming a ASEAN free trade area is not important at present. The trade volume among EEC members and North American countries has always accounted for more than half of their total exports to world markets. Consequently, trade among EEC members and North America countries has become an important factor for their economic development. Trade among ASEAN members, in contrast, accounts for only 20 percent of its total world trade. Moreover, many ASEAN countries export the same raw materials such as oil, palm oil, and rubber.

Economic observers say AFTA will usher in a new era for the Southeast Asian economy. But the implementation of AFTA is not a simple matter and requires great efforts. Also, there would probably will be more Southeast Asian countries joining ASEAN by 2008. Vietnam has reaffirmed its willingness to join ASEAN.

What position will ASEAN in particular, and Southeast Asia in general, be in the 21st century, a century of fierce economic competition? The answer belongs to the determination of the regional countries themselves.

Journalist: Foreign Activities Yield Achievements

BK1402160392 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Feb. 14—The XINHUA (NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY) recently quoted an article by Chen Jabao as saying that Vietnam's vigorous foreign activities since later half of last year have yielded marked achievements.

The article recalled Chairman Vo Van Kiet's visits to Thailand, Indonesia, Singapore, and Malaysia last October and January this year, noting that he was the first Vietnameese prime minister to visit members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) in 13 years.

More spectacularly, the article continued, a high-level Vietnamese delegation led by General Secretary Do Muoi of the Vietnamese Communist Party and Chairman Vo Van Kiet held high-level talks with top Chinese leaders, the first such talks over ten years, and normalized relations between the two countries during their trip to China last November.

Meanwhile, the Thai prime minister, the Laotian supreme leader, the Palestinian president, the US president's special envoy, and other foreign government leaders and senior ministers visited Vietnam.

The article also reviews the establishment of trade relations and foreign aid to Vietnam recently.

The positive developments in Vietnam's foreign relations, the article said, could be attributed to the policy of developing diversified relations with foreign countries, as laid by the Seventh Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party in mid-1991.

Le Kha Phieu at Construction Firm Meeting

BK1402070992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Feb 92

[Text] The Truong Son Building General Corporation under the Ministry of National Defense has convened a conference of cadres in charge of the various corporations, enterprises, agencies, and schools to assess the implementation of the 1991 project building plan and to discuss the orientations, objectives, and measures to carry out the tasks for 1992.

Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, member of the party Central Committee and head of the Political General Department, directed the conference.

In 1992, the Truong Son Building General Corporation will strive to increase its income to 80 billion from 62 billion dong and will remit 4,290 million dong to the state budget. On the average, the per capita monthly income will increase to 250,000 from 200,000 dong.

To this end, the general corporation and its affiliated corporations and enterprises will make positive efforts to expand contacts with agencies in and outside the army in order to generate more jobs in the direction of using capital construction as the key factor. They will also boost coal exploitation and export as well as accelerate general support services.

Noteworthy is the fact that since early this year, the general corporation has basically provided enough jobs for cadres and office and manual workers and has exported more than 10,000 tonnes of coal in January.

Do Muoi Visits Hoa Binh Province 25-26 Jan

BK1502062992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 28 Jan 92

[Station correspondent Tran Trong Truy's report on party General Secretary Do Muoi's 25-26 Jan working visit to Hoa Binh Province—portions recorded]

[Excerpts] On 25 and 26 January, General Secretary Do Muoi paid a working visit to Hoa Binh Province. Comrades Nguyen Nhieu Coc, party Central Committee member and provincial party committee secretary; Bach Cong Dieu, provincial people's committee chairman; and large numbers of people and combatants in Hoa Binh Province warmly welcomed the general secretary.

Beginning his trip, the general secretary visited Dan Hoa village in Ky Son District. Here, he planted a souvenir tree to start the Lunar New Year's tree planting drive for 1992 for the entire country and Hoa Binh Province. Forestry Minister Phan Xuan Dot, Hoa Binh Province leaders and large numbers of people, teachers, and students of Dan Hoa primary school attended the ceremony to launch the tree-planting drive.

The general secretary visited Keo Tai Tuong forest. He was pleased with the villagers' achievements in covering bare hills with greenery. Conversing cordially with the people, the general secretary specified: Implementing Uncle Ho's teaching for 32 years now, we have always developed the tree-planting drive countrywide. To satisfactorily implement the seventh party congress resolution and abide by the law on the protection and development of forests, our people must struggle to cover all bare hills and land with greenery from now until the year 2000 and plant 5 million hectares of forest. In 1992 alone, we must plant 200,000 hectares of concentrated forests and 500 million trees. He stressed that along with protecting forests, all party committees, the administration, sectors, and mass organizations at the central and local levels should formulate a tight plan to organize well the Tet tree-planting drive and implement the afforestation plan with high results. He wished that the Dan Hoa villagers will develop agro-forestry production, eliminate illiteracy, and remain united just like the name of their village.

With a view to learning about the real situation of economic development in various localities in the province so as to help formulate a 1992 socioeconomic development program for the 11th second-round congress of Hoa Binh provincial party organization to be held soon, despite his short stay in the province, General Secretary Do Muoi visited several localities and families with good records of production and business.

Leaving Dan Hoa village, he went to a cornfield along the Song Da river bank in Trung Minh village and talked with Engineer Nguyen Thi Thanh Liem and then went on to Cao Phong farm. He visited the families of 66-year-old Bui Van Thi, 37-year-old Bui Hong Lan, and 36-year-old Bui Van Truc in Dung Phong village. On a pilot cornfield, the general secretary exchanged views with Engineer Nguyen Thi Thanh Liem, head of the pilot program. This is a short- term corn strain of good yield and it is flood-proof. Previously, the area was flooded and only one crop could be planted.

The general secretary then went on Cao Phong farm, Ky Son District. Both sides of the road leading to the top of the hill are covered with sugarcane. He called on the families of 66-year-old Bui Van Thi, 37-year-old Bui Hong Lan, and 36-year-old Bui Van Truc in Dung Phong village. He went to see the pigpens and grain storage rooms and checked the quality of rice and corn. He then went out to the hill to check the sugarcane and talk with workers. These families have boldly implemented the new economic policies over the past few years, accepted contracts for hilly land, and applied tehnology to shift from rice planting to sugarcane growing and animal raising. As a result, their annunal income has increased to 40-70 million dong enabling them to build brick houses, buy rice mills, and develop animal raising. Lan's family is also able to buy trucks to transport fertilizer and sugarcane for sale. Formerly, people in this area used to grow rice at any cost and were short of grain every year. Now, they plant sugarcane and have gained profits several-fold higher than those from rice planting.

In Dung Phong village, the general secretary was even happier to witness the happy life of the people. [passage omitted]

During his stay in Hoa Binh, the general secretary also called on the Vietnamese engineers and workers and Russian experts who are working at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project site. Welcoming the general secretary at the site were Building Minister Ngo Xuan Loc; Nguyen Tat Kien, director general of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project; Rogachenkov, head of the Soviet experts; and large numbers of Russian cadres, workers, and experts at the project site.

He visited the four generator groups that were operating and watched the installation of groups five and six. Speaking at the meeting, the general secretary expressed the gratitude of our party and people for the assistance of the former Soviet Union and to the Russian experts for their help in building the power plant. After hearing a report on the creative labor and difficulties of workers, he expressed his concern over such specific problems as jobs, wages, and other policies toward workers as well as their aspirations for being able to continually build more hydroelectric projects. He proposed that the ministers of building and energy and the leaders of Hoa Binh Province cooperate with one another and solve the problems raised by workers.

During his stay in Hoa Binh, the general secretary devoted much time, even in the evening, to working with the party committee of Hoa Binh Province. Referring to the models of economic success and to the characteristics of the land and geographical positions of Hoa Binh Province, the general secretary suggested some major guidelines for the province, namely to cope with soil erosion, apply biology to production, raise the people's intellectual standards, capitalize on the strengths of the hydroelectric power plant, produce building materials, exploit maritime products in the Song Da lake, develop livestock raising for millk and meat, develop tourism, and care for the people's livelihood.

The general secretary stressed: To be able to do all these things, we must have knowledge and to gain knowledge, we must listen and learn a lot. He repeated this issue of learning over and over wherever he went and with whomever he talked. During his talk with veteran cadres and key cadres of Hoa Binh Province and districts just before he left, he gave the following advice:

[Begin Do Muoi recording] If we want good business, we must have knowledge. Only with knowledge of goods production can we compete victoriously. You, comrade secretary and chairman of the province, should know what is to be done and what is to be learned, including how many scientific branches there are now, and how much technological information in the world we can now get very quickly through the media. If we do not make the effort to learn and study, we will become backward and fail in all our efforts. [end recording]

Do Muoi Pays Tet Visits to Two Provinces

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[Text] According to a Voice of Vietnam correspondent, on 6 and 7 February, the third and fourth days of the Nham Than [Year of the Monkey] New Year, Comrade Do Muoi, general secretary of the party Central Committee, paid working visits and presented his Tet greetings to the party organizations and people of Tien Giang and Ben Tre Provinces.

The leaders and representatives of mass organizations in the two provinces warmly welcomed the general secretary. In Tien Giang, the comrade general secretary visited and held working sessions with the party organization of Tan Tru Nghia Village, Chau Thanh District, and the party committee of Ward No. 4 in My Tho City, assessing the results of party-building work and the leadership role of basic party organizations. The comrade general secretary reminded the local party organizations of the need to attach importance to the ideological education of party members and the masses as well as to the movement to motivate the people to contribute their share to the cause of national renovation.

The party organization should provide good leadership for the administration to manage society well and encourage all economic sectors to develop their business, legally engage in production, enrich the province and the entire country, and achieve social justice. Each hamlet, each village, and each street block should formulate specific plans to gradually eliminate poverty and illiteracy.

The comrade general secretary was briefed by the Tien Giang provincial party committee standing body on the results of local socioeconomic development; party-building work; and the implementation of the resolutions of the seventh party congress, the party Central Committee Second Plenum, and the provincial second-round party organization congresses at all levels.

Despite many difficulties in 1991, Tien Giang Province achieved a grain production volume of 1 million tonnes and brought electricity to the rural areas. Some 64 percent of peasant households in Tien Giang now have electricity. Such other fields as producing maritime products, reclaming virgin land, building rural roads, and developing handicrafts, have all progressed well.

He warmly commended Tien Giang Province for its socioeconomic achievements. In his cordial talk with veteran revolutionary cadres and representatives of local agencies and mass organizations, the comrade general secretary made some suggestions as to how the provincial party organization can work out plans to vigorously promote industrial and agricultural development so as to shift to the commodity economy. Besides encouraging private industry and trade, the province should pay most attention to building state-run industry and trade, and mobilizing all the people to save and invest in economic development.

The general secretary stressed the importance of applying technological innovations, especially biology, to agricultural production and mechanization of agricultural production. He reminded the local party organization of the need to care for the well-being of the working people and families under public assistance as well in order to help them resolve their unemployment problems. He particularly brought everyone's attention to the need to help improve the people's intellectual background, regarding this as a decisive factor of success in the struggle against poverty and backwardness. He wished that the provincial party organization, people, and combatants will overfulfill the 1992 socioeconomic development plan norms, build an ever more beautiful and prosperous homeland without illiterate people or malnourished children, and build a healthy, strong, and firm party organization.

Following his visit to Tien Giang, on the morning of 7 February the comrade general secretary visited Ben Tre Province, which is the cradle of the historic concerted uprising movement.

The comrade local leading officials took the comrade general secretary on a tour of Nuong Que Village, Giong Trom District, where he visited and presented his Tet greetings to the local party organization and people. He toured the Mam Non kindergarten, cordially inquiring about the health and well-being of teachers and presenting his New Year gifts to the children. Speaking on this occasion, he urged local party organizations and administrative bodies to pay due attention to the movement for good child rearing and education in compliance with Uncle Ho's instructions on the importance of human resources development.

Next, he called on Nguyen Thi Hien, mother of four fallen combatants, at Hamlet No. 1 in Duong Quoi Village. After inquiring about the health and living conditions of the 80-year-old woman, he thanked her for the great contributions she made to the revolutionary cause, wished her longevity, and invited her to tour the north and visit the Uncle Ho mausoleum.

He held a working session with the provincial party committee standing body and met representatives of veteran revolutionaries, agencies, and mass organizations in the province. He was happy to see the strengths of Ben Tre Province in terms of rice, coconut, and maritime products. In recent years, shrimp raising and growing short-term fruit trees have developed, thus raising peasants' income ever higher. In 1991, the gross economic output of the province reached 1,660 billion dong with an average per capita 950 kg of grain in rural areas. The general secretary made many suggestions as to how the provincial party organization and people can shift agricultural production to the commodity economy and score victory in their struggle in markets.

He stressed: To successfully compete in the market, one must have knowledge. Cadres, party members, and the entire people must bear in mind that the Vietnamese people should use locally made goods, and that it is necessary to turn out large quantities of good quality products at cheap prices. Uncle Ho told us: After defeating foreign aggressors, we must fight poverty and ignorance. He had only one wish: That our country be independent, our people be free, and our compatriots have plenty of food and clothing and an opportunity to go to school. These are also the revolutionary objectives of our country.

He said: During the national salvation struggle, Ben Tre has written many glorious pages of history and has made many contributions to the nation. It is my hope that Ben Tre will continue to do so in the cause of national construction.

Le Kha Phieu Pays Tet Visit to Army Unit

BK1402040692 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1300 GMT 9 Feb 92

[Text] Recently, on the occasion of the Nham Than [Year of the Monkey] New Year, Comrade Lieutenant General Le Kha Phieu, member of the party Central Committee and party Central Committee Military Commission and head of the Political General Department, made an inspection tour and presented his Tet greetings to K-82 Unit under the Weaponry and Ammunitions Department of the Ministry of National Defense.

He cordially inquired about the well-being of cadres, soldiers, and office and manual workers and wished them a Happy New Year and greater achievements.

He also inspected measures taken by the unit to ensure safety for storage facilities on Tet days, reminding everyone of the need to constantly heighten vigilance and satisfactorily fulfill all tasks entrusted by higher echelons.

On this occasion, cadres, soldiers, and office and manual workers of the unit pledged their determination to overcome all difficulties, master scientific and technological knowhow, maintain storage facilities in good conditions, and satisfactorily fulfill future tasks to deserve the kind attention of the party Central Committee Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense.

Le Quang Dao Speaks at Council Conference

BK1402093792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Feb 92

[Speech by State Council Vice Chairman Le Quang Dao at Fourth National Conference on People's Councils held on 10-12 February in Ho Chi Minh City—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear comrades: Today, in a jubilant atmosphere to mark our party founding anniversary and to celebrate the Lunar New Year, we are holding the Fourth National Conference on People's Councils in Ho Chi Minh City—the city named after our esteemed Uncle Ho.

On behalf of the Council of State, I warmly welcome comrades representing the standing committees of people's councils from provinces and municipalities throughout the country; representatives of the Council of Ministers, the Vietnam Fatherland Front [VFF] Central Committee, and branches and sectors at the central level.

This conference will discuss and appraise achievements scored during the past period, draw on working experiences of people's councils at various levels in 1991, discuss shortcomings and their causes, and set orientations and tasks for people's councils in the days ahead. Also at this conference we will contribute ideas to the chapters on the people's councils and the administrative committees of the draft amendments to the 1980 Constitution, and the draft amendment to the law on organization of the people's councils and people's committees.

Dear comrades, we are pleased to note that in 1991, although the world situation developed in a very complicated manner while our country underwent many acute difficulties and ordeals, we could still firmly maintain our political stability, ensure our national defense and security, and save our economy from facing major upheaval, thus making some positive progress and step by step developing our socialist democracy. These achievements should be attributed to our party leadership and efforts by our countrymen and combatants throughout the country as well as by various echelons, sectors, and mass organizations.

It is noteworthy that last year, echelons of people's councils had made great progess in their activities as manifested by the better quality and results at various people's councils' meetings. The people's councils have made many concrete decisions to help improve the socioeconomic situation and the people's daily life in localities. The standing and other committees as well as councillors of the people's councils have enhanced their sense of responsibility and have positively contributed to activities of the people's councils.

The Council of State highly commends echelons of the people's councils for their significant achievements scored in their activities during the past period. It also commends councillors and standing and other committees of the people's councils for their great efforts and contributions. The people's council echelons' high sense of responsibility and increasingly close cooperation extended to echelons of people's committees, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, mass organizations, branches, and sectors under the leadership of local party committees, have created favorable conditions for the people's councils to triumphantly fulfill their functions and tasks as prescribed by the Constitution and the law.

Dear comrades, in 1992, our country will have many advantages, yet difficulties and ordeals are still prevalent. Unbalances in our economy still exist while stability has not been achieved in the financial and monetary domains as well as in employment, wage, and other social issues. These are the pressing problems that we must resolve as soon as possible.

I would like to stress here that the conditions of social disorder, lack of discipline, corruption, smuggling, and wastefulness have seriously obstructed the efforts to implement the nation's renovation undertaking.

To implement resolutions of the Seventh Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress and of the party Central Committee Second Plenum, the Eighth National Assembly, at its 10th session, clearly asserted that the period of 1992 and ensuing years is decisive for the struggle to triumphantly carry out the renovation undertaking so as to create favorable conditions for further development of the nation.

We must continue to speed up the renovation undertaking which is aimed at bringing into full play our potential in labor, intelligence, land, natural resources, capital, and assets from each family, collective, and the entire society. We must mobilize all people and economic components to strive to work diligently, practice thrift, and develop the socioeconomic situation in a spirit of self-reliance so as to rebuild the fatherland and expand foreign economic relations.

Along with carrying out renovation in the economic domain, it is necessary to go ahead with steadily reforming the state apparatus in order to further refine the process of harmonious and comprehensive renovation—both economically and politically—initiated and directed by our party.

In order to translate the resolution of the National Assembly's 10th session into life, in the period ahead, the people's councils at all levels should direct their principal efforts toward the following important, key issues:

1. Actively contribute to motivate and organize the people to satisfactorily carry out various socioeconomic development tasks for 1992, promptly bringing the country out of the current crisis situation and creating momentum for faster development. The people's councils at all levels should, on the basis of the law and policies of the state, and taking into account the actual situation in the localities concerned, decide on and supervise the implementation of various policies and

measures aimed at strongly developing all the local potentialities and managerial experiences in order to amass wealth for their relevant localities and the country. They should carry out the motto of making the people prosperous and the country powerful. The people's councils at all levels should make worthy contributions to reestablishing public order and security, enhancing socialist legislation, and fighting corruption, smuggling, and waste.

2. Within their responsibility and authority, make realistic contributions to further reforming the state apparatus; motivate the people of all strata to contribute views on the draft amendments to the 1980 Constitution and other draft laws on organizing the state apparatus and then implement the revised Constitution and other laws cited above after they have been adopted by the National Assembly; and satisfactorily participate in organizing and conducting the National Assembly election—scheduled to be held in July this year—in a democratic fashion as defined by the law.

3. Have a strong effect on the organization and activities of the people's councils in order to meet growing demands for the renovation of the activities of various elected organs. It is necessary to continue to improve the qualities and results of each session of people's councils and the sense of responsibility of people's councillors and, at the same time, continue to perfect and consolidate the people's councils at all levels organizationally and in terms of cadres. Specifically, 1992 should be a year in which the central government and various localities concentrate on stepping up the activities of the people's councils in various villages, wards, and towns, since the stepping up of inspection and supervisory efforts as defined by the law is now a weak point of the people's councils at various levels. It is necessary to satisfactorily ensure all the relations between people's councils on one side and people's committees and other mass organizations in the localities concerned on the other; increase regular contacts with voters; involve oneself deeper in various strata of people in order to understand the people's feelings and aspirations; and promptly settle those reasonable suggestions as well as those complaints and denunciations of the people.

I believe that on the basis of those experiences involving actual activities drawn from this conference, and with the attention given by various party committee echelons, state organs, and all of the people, in the period ahead the activities of the people's councils at all levels, especially at the grass-roots level, will certainly show more drastic change, thus making people's councils worthy of being organs that represent the local people and the determintion, aspirations, and the right to mastery of the people.

Nguyen Duc Binh at Party Congress

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["Text" of speech by Nguyen Duc Binh, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 12 February opening session of "the second-round party organization congress of the bloc of party Central Committee organs in charge of ideological and cultural affairs"; place not given—read by announcer]

[Text] The second-round congress of the party organization of the bloc of idelogical and cultural organs is being held against a favorable yet complex background. The most favorable thing is that we have benefited from many very fundamental documents and resolutions of the seventh party congress, which have set political guidelines for the activities of the entire party on various aspects of life. For the party organization of our bloc, the most profound and extremely great significance of these documents is easily identifiable. We should thoroughly understand these documents while we are attending this congress as well as while we are carrying out various activities of the party organization.

As for those complex factors of the current situation, we have many domestic and international factors, with the international factor being very sensitive. The collapse of the USSR and the disintegration of the CPSU following the crumbling of socialism in East Europe were unprecedentedly heavy setbacks for the revolutionary undertaking.

It should be pointed out that to us, the abovementioned event, though a very sad one, served as compelling evidence affirming the correctness of the guidelines laid down by the seventh party congress. The importance of the role of our bloc's party organization in the party's revolutionary undertaking is known to all. Since its role is important during normal circumstances, it will become even more exceptionally important during turbulent times. Everyone, irrespective of revolutionary or counterrevolutionary persuasion, knows the value of ideologically stimulating tools. Ideological sabotage tricks receive high priority in the enemy forces' use of peaceful evolution methods.

It is an essential objective of the party organization to cultivate itself, its party chapters, and its party members so that they will become clean, steady, and capable of participating in guiding his respective organ and motivating nonparty members to successfuly implement their professional tasks in accordance with the political concepts and lines of the party. To achieve this aim, it is necessary to give top priority to the task of building the party ideologically, and this should be regarded as the most decisive factor. As the party organization of the bloc of ideological organs is at the central level, its ideological—particularly its political—knowledge and quality should be high and truly firm. This is an objective and natural demand. Without these qualities, we will not be able to fulfill our functions as ideological organs or fighters on the idelogical front.

Fortunately, faced with the turbulent and complex events at home and abroad over the past few years, our contingent of cadres has in general become more steadfast in its militant stance. It has duly contributed to firmly maintaining political stability and stimulating the national renovation undertaking. This, however, does not mean that do not have evidence of vacillation in various areas. In fact, there are comrades whose confidence has waned. Especially, some have maintained a view that is different from that of the party as pointed out in a report of the party organization executive committee. Our congress cannot help but worry much about this situation—a situation which may be judged from a certain perspective and from each juncture as nothing strange but which, given the importance of the party organization as one belonging to the ideological bloc at the central level, should not be viewed as normal.

The current situation poses a duty for the party organization to urgently intensify its political and ideological task. It should lay emphasis on ideological work within the contingent of ideological workers. To fulfill this duty, it is essential that every party member should educate, solidify, and cultivate himself. This is true for those party members whose duty it is to educate or spread propaganda to other people or nonparty members. Having well- founded knowledge, if you do not believe in anything, how can you convince others of anything? Therefore, the indoctrination sector itself should be educated first.

While stepping up ideological work, we should pay great attention to carrying out criticism, self-criticism, and ideological struggle based on a firm foundation. In particular, during party chapters' meetings, we should unfailingly overcome a state of deference. It is out of deference that we have failed to defend the right things and protest against the wrong things. In offering criticism, we would prefer to criticize other people or other units in a superficial fashion, if offering criticism at all. As for ourselves, our own units or our colleages, we would ignore or mildly deal with their mistakes. With special regard to those matters related to essential concepts, it is time for us to tell right from wrong based on the party's stand—namely, the stand for carrying out renovation in a principled fashion. We should not prolong the state of confusion arising from attitudes unclearly distinguishing between right and wrong.

Judging from recent actual developments, more complex events are likely to develop in the time to come. These objective factors will compell every one among us to maintain our own position. Uncompromising communists should have no choice other than their party's stand.

Ideological work is the duty of the entire party organization and of all party members. Here those party members who are leaders of special branches and units should play an essential and more important role. If we are not firm in our ideological stance, carrying out our tasks will be difficult.

I would like to see those party members who are office chiefs to pay attention to maintaining close coordination with various party committee echelons in ideological tasks and in party building as a whole. Building the party organization into a steadfast one is a way to ensure the fulfillment of various professional tasks in accordance with the functions of many agencies and units belonging to our bloc. The situation here is very diverse. There are people who see the situation in different ways. Yet they have one thing in common: all of us should strive to improve our quality and efficiency. Everything—ranging from a news bulletin to a newspaper, a radio or television broadcast, a book, a research project, a theoretical work, a stage performance, an art work, a contest and so forth—needs quality and efficiency. Societies and audiences need the best and most useful spiritual and intelligent products reflecting the need for information, as well as diverse, ever-higher educational, psychological, and aesthetic needs.

Striving to improve quality and efficiency should truly be one of the common objectives of our entire bloc. In this struggle, the party organization and the contingent of our party members should pioneer this struggle in practical terms to attract all nonparty members in our agencies and units.

In the domain of mass media, quality and efficiency depend decisively on the thorough understanding of ideological and political guidelines, as well as other essential concepts set forth in various resolutions of the seventh party congress, in Directive No. 63 of the sixth party Central Committee's secretariat, and in Directive No. 384 of the Council of Ministers on press and publication work. One of our duties to directly create conditions to improve the quality and efficiency of the activities of various mass media is to deploy and successfully implement those instructions already cited in a important speech by Comrade General Secretary Do Muoi, as well as in the many decisions taken at the recent national conference on press and publication work.

In theoretical work, the struggle for quality and efficiency is posing many urgent demands. The need to overcome the backwardness of theory as compared to practice demands a great deal of intelligent effort. Important research projects (?are mutually supportive). The quality and efficiency of the teaching of political theory is at an alarmingly low level. The struggle on the ideological theory front is very urgent, requiring us to increase our offensive character, the dimension of our criticism, and to promote greater participation by contingents of theorists.

In culture and art, all progress has been clearly noted, but the actual situation is far from meeting the people's wholesome needs and tastes. The same issue confronted everwhere else is confronted here—that is, the question of quality and efficiency. At a time when we do not have many good and wholesome cultural works, there exist pornographic books and videotapes whose volume of production has not been reduced but is rather increasing in a number of cities. Even worse, they have spilled over to a number of rural areas. This has alarmingly spoiled the thinking, social ethics, and ways of life of the people, especially the younger generation.

While pioneering the struggle for quality and efficiency on the ideological and cultural front, it is most important for our party organization and the contingent of our party members to strive in such a way as to ensure that all efforts in our information and propaganda, theoretical study and teaching, and cultural and artistic creation do not stray away from the party's ideological and political guidelines, and that these efforts should be sharply militant in tone. We should attain a high degree of expertise and reach high scientific, artistic, and professional standards; at the same time, we should be persuasive and attractive.

Dear comrades: in doing these things, our party organization will be able to ensure that under all circumstances, all the agencies and units belonging to the bloc will be worthy of being outstanding disciples of the party on the ideological, cultural, and political front, under which they are struggling for the success of the renovation undertaking and of the socialist path already chosen by our party, our people, and President Ho Chi Minh.

Call Made for Vigilance Against Enemy 'Plots'

BK1902032592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jan 92

[Article by Chu Phung: "It Is Our Regular Duty To Secure Political Stability"]

[Text] The legend about My Chu villagers who lost their vigilance and handed a sacred crossbow over to the enemy, dumping all their undertaking into the deep sea, still serves as a good lesson for generations to come: Vigilance against the enemy, and national construction must go along with national defense. Should we exchange our views on this issue on the occasion of new spring days? Forces hostile to socialism in Vietnam have never ceased to oppose and attack us. Moreover, following the collapse of socialism in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, the enemies consider us one of their major targets of attack.

The enemies with their modern facilities have concluded that a struggle through the mass media—the press, radio, television, books, and documents which means via open sources—will enable them to collect more than 80 percent of all their intelligence information. Imperialist spies have collected information from overt and covert sources and for the enemy intelligence agencies so they can analyze them, assess objectives, and formulate their stratagems of sabotage.

In order to collect this information, hostile forces have spent hundreds of million and even billions of U.S. dollars to purchase facilities for espionage operations. In World War II, a journalist named (Jacobson) wrote a book on German fascist troops which angered Hitler because the most secret information of Germany was published in that book. Hitler ordered (Jacobson's) arrest. However, the journalist specifically pointed to the press items and documents publicly announced by the fascist German state agencies saying all he did was gather all the information and write the book that then caused Hitler's wrath.

Many intelligence agents have considered (Jacobson) the most talented intelligence agent in the world, and this story has been included in the history of world intelligence, considering overt information collection one of the most important ways of gathering intelligence information.

At present, quite a number of our people when contacting foreigners in seminars and at other public functions, have disclosed many secrets. Even the newly discovered valuable documents and the secret economic and financial policies have also been made public. This is a very serious loophole. A political scientist concludes: That all the people preserve secrets is one of the most important aspects of counterespionage. This is the very basic scope of counterespionage.

At present, outside hostile forces still continue their policy of envelopment and embargo against us in order to press and demand that we reform our political system in accordance with their scheme. They, in fact, want us to renounce the socialist objective and follow the capitalist path. In reality, democracy and civil rights which they are claiming loudly, are their plots and acts to undermine our ideology, to make credulous and gullible people oscillate and lose their confidence in our party and state, and to make dissatisfied opponents in our country think that their opportunity has come and that they should enthusiastically hold meetings and be prepared to establish reactionary organizations.

Hostile forces have positively exploited our economic difficulties and exacerbated dissatisfaction among our people. As for some socioeconomic problems, a country like ours which has suffered many years of war, cannot resolve all of them overnight. This is also a painful problem of many other countries in the world, including the developed ones. They have further instigated the problems of nationalities and religions. They hope that with this scheme they will be able to incite the masses against our regime just like they did in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union, and even at Tiananmen Square in China.

The enemy's assault forces have carried out these schemes and operations, primarily through the mass media, using very reactionary contents. Their audiovisual facilities have sent huge amounts of information to our country on a 24-hour basis. If we do not screen out the information carefully, the inherent poison will on a long-term basis impregnate the soil and will eventually strengthen its effect. In the so-called campaigns of shifting fire to the homeland and of making a river from small streams alone, the number of reactionary books, magazines, and documents smuggled into our country, has reached the figure of a few tonnes. They have even mailed documents through the post office to home addresses unfamiliar to them, making believe that they have many supporters. They have even deceitfully published fake issues of NHAN DAN, QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, and HANOI MOI to carry their deceitful writings.

Most of the few million overseas Vietnamese have looked to their homeland. However, there are also reactionaries in exile who have established dozens of reactionary organizations and dozens of reactionary newspapers, and they have also sent ephemeral news like that of Hoang Co Minh to the homeland. We have suppressed this news.

Along with those notoriously reactionary political activities, the enemies have also dumped decadent cultural works into our country, including books, newspapers, music and video tapes in order to propagate a lifestyle completely strange to socialism and Vietnam's ethics, human dignity and culture. Such cultural works have depraved some people, especially youths, which the enemies have considered a way to erode the foundation.

We should also mention the plots and operations to buy off and attract our scientists and intellectuals in which they pay special attention to those who have a chance to stay close to high-ranking cadres of our party and state. They are keen to look for dissatisfied opponents and those who hold viewpoints contrary to our party and state whom they usually claimed as a way to erect a banner and to elect a leader in order to muster other dissatisfied people so as to carry out the so-called political degeneration within our regime. These are specific maneuvers of the peaceful evolution scheme and activities of hostile forces against our country. They in fact want to overthrow our regime by these maneuvers. Evidently, we will never forget the lessons learned from the maneuvers normally used by the enemies to create turmoil, changes, and riots, and to directly intervene, even by military force, which might probably occur.

The sixth party congress and recently the important resolutions of the seventh party congress which are supported by all the people, have step by step enabled our country to gradually resolve the socioeconomic problems, overcome countless difficulties and advance. Amidst problems, we have already seen an exit and a guideline for development. Our steadiness and stability, even when the situation in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union was collapsing, is the most steel-like answer to the enemies concerning the correctness of the renovation process initiated by our party itself and implemented by our people themselves.

Our people, together with all our party members who for the past half century or more, have sacrificed their bones and blood to establish the socialist regime, resolve to unite around our party to defend our regime and build socialism which our party, Uncle Ho, and people have chosen. We will never forget the lesson that has become a law in Vietnam: National construction must go along with national defense. The lessons of revolutionary vigilance in the struggle against hostile forces, and even the lesson in the story about My Chau thousands of years ago, still remain current issues today.

Latest Dollar-Dong Exchange Rate Cited

BK1402064892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] The U.S. dollar closed at 11,500 dong at the Hanoi Foreign Exchange Center Wednesday [12 February]. That was also the closing rate in Ho Chi Minh City earlier this week.

The opening rate at the 16th trading session in Hanoi was 11,400 Dong, and spot turnover totaled $280,000.

Growers Encouraged To Join Rubber Industry

BK1402064692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 13 Feb 92

[Text] More private ventures will be encouraged to join the rubber sector this year to expand the nation's rubber plantations. Private planters who decide to participate will not be alone in rubber production; the Vietnam Rubber Corporation will provide them with seeds and planting techniques in addition to an allotment to plant.

Last year the corporation produced more than 54,000 tons of dried latex. This year it plans to turn out 67,000 tons.

Australia

Evans Urges Indonesia To Release Dili Prisoners

BK1802092892 Hong Kong AFP in English 0721 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] Canberra, Feb 18 (AFP)—Australian Foreign Minister Gareth Evans renewed calls Tuesday for Indonesia to release prisoners detained after the November 12 massacre in Dili.

A statement by Evans also repeated Australia's demand that Indonesia punish those responsible for the massacre.

His statement followed confirmation by Indonesian Attorney-General Singgih earlier that 13 civilians held in connection with the massacre are to stand trial.

Four will be tried on subversion charges which carry the death penalty. Most of the 13 are believed to be survivors of the massacre of civilians by Indonesian troops on November 12.

Singgih said the four facing the death penalty were students or civil servants, two were from Jakarta and two from Dili.

Fifty-six East Timorese were arrested in Dili, Jakarta and Denpasar following the massacre.

A spokesman for Evans said the government believed no-one should be detained or penalised for non-violent political activities but that those detainees should be treated humanely.

"The government remains concerned about a number of issues relating to East Timor and the 12 November killings," the spokesman said.

Although he said Australia was not making judgments on those charged, Evans urged Indonesia to allow "proper legal representation and a fair trial."

Troops opened fire on a crowd of mourners at a memorial ceremony, killing scores of people and sparking international protests.

An Indonesian investigation found 50 people died in the incident, but eyewitnesses have put the death toll much higher. Australia has estimated the toll was about 75.

New Zealand

Russian Envoy Says No Need for Embassy Surveillance

BK1902041392 Hong Kong AFP in English 0341 GMT 19 Feb 92

[Text] Wellington, Feb 19 (AFP)—New Zealand's Security Intelligence Service (SIS) agents could take a rest and stop watching Russia's embassy here, ambassador Yuri Sokolov said Wednesday.

Sokolov, who also represented the former Soviet Union here, was giving Parliament's foreign affairs select committee a briefing on the new Russia, sparking some banter with former prime minister David Lange.

Sokolov said Russia wanted friendly relations with New Zealand. "There must be no suspicions. I think your beloved SIS has no business now with us," he said.

Lange responded: "And are your beloved KGB out of your embassy yet?" Raising his hands, Sokolov replied: "Nothing. We are clean."

Sokolov said the Commonwealth of Independent States was burdened by its former political structure. "In a totalitarian country like ours, we had the best brains, the best materials and the best technology in the military establishment," he said.

Lange, who has frequently questioned the intellectual ability of New Zealand's tiny military chipped in: "Not like us."

Although he was the last Soviet ambassador to New Zealand, and the first Russian one, Sokolov did not present new credentials at the change over.

Asked whether he should have done, he said he had a letter from New Zealand's Ministry of External Relations and Trade (Mert).

"Mert is higher than the government," he said. "And certainly more literate," quipped Lange.

Government To Launch Campaign After By-Election

BK1602075692 Hong Kong AFP in English 0648 GMT 16 Feb 92

[By Peter Wilson]

[Text] Wellington, Feb 16 (AFP)—The New Zealand Government is to launch a publicity campaign to explain its policies after narrowly retaining a previously safe seat in a by-election.

The ruling National Party kept its hold on the Tamaki constituency in suburban Auckland on Saturday but with a reduced majority of 1,246, against more than 7,000 in the 1990 general election.

Voters deserted the government in protest against cuts in welfare payouts, unpopular new health care charges and a broken promise from the 1990 campaign to increase old-age pensions.

Despite the dramatic loss of support, Prime Minister Jim Bolger maintained Sunday the result was positive and said the message from voters had been that they wanted more information about what the government was doing and the reasons for the changes it has made.

"We apparently underestimated the need to put substantial resources into this," he said. "The public want to know why we are changing the way we deliver social services."

Bolger gave notice that he would send his ministers and backbench MP's out into their constituencies to explain policies and that plans would be laid for a publicity campaign.

With a jab at the media, he complained that New Zealand had too few people who carried out in-depth analysis of government policy and the reasons for changes.

Most protest votes in the by-election went to the Alliance, a coalition of four minor parties formed in December last year.

The Alliance does not yet have a leader and has not formed cohesive policies, but its support in Tamaki proved that a new force in New Zealand politics has been born.

"There has been a watershed change in politics in this country and we are the new force," said Jim Anderton, leader of the New Labour Party which is one of the Alliance partners.

Alliance support, however, could be short-lived. A television survey carried out during the campaign showed that two-thirds of those who said they were going to vote for it also said they would not do so in a general election.

The Labour Party, which is the official opposition in New Zealand's 97-seat parliament, came third in the by-election and its leader, Mike Moore, blamed tactical voting.

Describing the result as "a devasting message of rejection" for the government, Moore said Labour would continue with its exercise of rebuilding policy platforms.

The prime minister said the government would not back away from its unpopular policies, which it argues are essential to a balanced budget and low inflation, despite a voter swing of 24 percent against National in the by-election.

If that swing was carried through to other constituencies in a general election, the government would lose power.

But Bolger and his ministers believe that with 18 months remaining before the next general election, an economic upsurge will prove that hard decisions were the right ones and voters will realise the spending cuts were necessary.

The by-election result means the National Party has kept its 35-seat majority in parliament.

Current Account Deficit Declining Rapidly

BK1802002892 Hong Kong AFP in English 2354 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] Wellington, Feb 18 (AFP)—Reduced imports and rising exports led to a fall in New Zealand's current account deficit to 1.11 billion dollars (600 million U.S.) in the year to September 30, the Statistics Department said Tuesday.

The comparable deficit was 1.7 billion dollars (920 million U.S.) in the year to June 30 and 2.33 billion dollars (1.26 billion U.S.) in the year to September 1990.

The improvement came after the September quarterly current account deficit fell to 477 million dollars (258 million dollars), the smallest deficit in the third quarter in 11 years.

The department said a dampening of demand for imports was evident in the first three quarters last year, with imports well down from their 1990 levels.

Papua New Guinea

Bougainville Rebel Leader Rejects Peace Proposal

BK1402071192 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 14 Feb 92

[Text] A leader of the Bougainville secessionists has rejected a peace proposal based on fresh negotiations on mining compensation claim. Mr. Joseph Kabui, who was responding to a proposal by Papua New Guinea Government official, Mr. (Sam Tulo), who (?urged) Bougainville leaders to meet and decide on a compromise to the claim.

In a broadcast from Rabaul over Radio North Solomons, Mr. (Tulo) said the compensation issue arrising from Panguna Copper Mine was the cause of the crisis on Bougainville. Mr. (Tulo), is administrator of North Solomons Province, which includes Bougainville, where the mine was closed in May 1989 following attacks by the secessionists.

In a broadcast over Radio Free Bougainville, Mr. Kabui said the only lasting compensation acceptable to Bougainvillians was total independence from Papua New Guinea. He said the issue of compensation for the operators of the Panguna Mine had only been a catalyst for the Bougainvillians to find their own identity and gain independence.

Rebel Radio Seeks Aid To Halt Meningitis Outbreak

BK1802094892 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0800 GMT 18 Feb 92

[Text] In Papua New Guinea [PNG], the radio station of the Bougainville rebels has broadcast a call for international help to stem a meningitis outbreak in central parts of the island.

Radio Free Bougainville claimed hundreds of children were at risk. The station said three children had already died from bacterial meningitis in Arawa hospital and many more were coming in with very high fever.

It said all medical drugs on the island had run out. Several weeks ago all relief missions to the rebel-held parts of the island were suspended when the BRA [Bougainville Revolutionary Army] burnt the Red Cross supply ship, the M.V. Cosmaris.

Solomon Islands

Government To Host Meeting of Bougainville Leaders

BK1702074892 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 17 Feb 92

[Text] The Solomon Islands Government has agreed to host a meeting of all leaders of the Papua New Guinea [PNG] island of Bougainville in Honiara at the end of this month. The meeting was proposed by PNG's Provincial Affairs Minister John Momis. It was postponed by the Solomon Islands from last weekend to 28 February because of security reasons.

However, some of the Bougainville leaders have said they will not attend or have attached conditions to their attendance, saying they are suspicious of the meeting's motives.